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THE GIFT OF
THOMAS HUBBARD RUSSELL

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I A fatal Hemorrhagy, from opening an
Ulcer at the time of the obstruction of the
Menstr.

S. M. a young woman of a sanguine habit, had a sinous Ulcer of long standing on her Arm which ran down to the bone near the humeral Artery. — The first opening of this sinous was found insufficient to make a perfect cure, a second incision was therefore made, & the Ulcer sufficiently enlarged from each extremity; but in doing this, a large branch of the humeral artery was cut near its trunk, and the bleeding was very profuse till ~~it~~ stopped by dry lint and compression. Eight days after this operation while she was diverting herself by the fire in the evening, she was surprised by a sudden effusion of blood from the wound, which ran through her cloaths on the floor a stream the bigness of one's little finger, — the dressings were instantly removed, & the blood was readily stopped with dry lint as at first.

In a day or two after this, it bled again with ~~the~~ violence, and was as readily stopped for the present; but continued to bleed in this manner at unequal periods until she died which was about three weeks from the last opening, in which time the Menstrus never appeared. —

A Ligature that was carried round the trunk of the humeral Artery, including the skin and part of the biceps muscle, had but a feeble effect, as the flesh soon gave way, & left the thread loose. —

The Cantery — Causticks — Skipticks.
46.46 — proved equally useless.

The patient under the last operation was in a very plethoric state, labouring under every stubborn obstruction of her monthly evacuations, which the Surgeon, much to his disadvantage, neither knew of, nor reasonably enquired into, which was the cause of the frequent Hemorrhages. —

Reflection —

Ought not the wound to have been enlarged, that the great Artery might have been tied without including any flesh? —



If this would not do, in consequence of the ⁽³⁾ wasting of the arm, afterwards, — Amputation might have saved her — It is doubtless best to avoid making incisions, while a Woman labours under obstructions.

II. A Hydrocele.

1768.

S. C. had a Hydrocele of thirty years standing, that was opened and a pint and half of a fluid, little tinted with blood discharged. — This came without pain and increased without any trouble to the patient but by its weight; he therefore contented himself with only the palliative cure. Cure, having since this, performed the operation a great number of times himself, without suffering any great inconvenience, by only making a puncture with a lancet. He has sometimes performed it once a month, the distention of the scrotum becoming uneasy in that short space.

Reflection

When the Surgeon first examined the above case he ~~hesitated~~, whether it was a Hydrocele or a Sarccele from not being able to distinguish a fluctuation, & from perceiving the hardness of the tumour — but was convinced of its being the former by its equal distention & absence of pain from the beginning either in the Spermatic Chord, or Scrotum or the loins.

(4)

III. A species of Leprosy, Cured— Or Crusta Lactea.

A young girl having many parts of her body, and especially her head & face, covered with white thick Sloughs or scabs, which would soon come again after being pulled off; was perfectly cured by Pills of Cinibaris, given one at a time every morning about the bigness of a pea, with a mixture of Ethiopia's minerals and cream of tartar at night. —

IV. A Caries from Puncture; with the bad effects of Fomentations in inflammation, tending to suppurate. —

N.R. a man of a slender make, but good build of body, aged 60, ran the point of a pair of compasses into the flesh on one side of the knuckle joint of the middle finger of his right hand. — The puncture soon closed, the part swelled, and quickly became almost insupportably painful. — The hand was fomented with alternating and emollient herbs at four or five different times, — but it being observed that the pain grew more and more excruciating immediately after every bathing, they

they were omitted, and the emollient practice was applied, and frequently renewed; but before a suppuration was brought on, a gangrene seized on finger and a little way up the hand.

Deep scarifications were immediately made in the hand and finger, the periosteum of the latter being detached from the bone, the was next day taken off, and the stumps and scarifications were dressed with hot digestives.

The flexor tendons of the excised finger, being affected by the preceding gangrene, was a long time in digesting off, but finally came away by the use of Ung. Virid. &c. and the patient was perfectly cured.

Reflection

I have often observed that Fomentations in inflammations that show a tendency to Suppurate, are often, if not always, attended with the most pernicious consequences; and especially if the inflammation happens about the joints.— Fomentations

therefore ought to be very cautiously used in all recent inflammations, and even wholly avoided until we can make a just prognostic of the disposition of the humor.

I speak particularly of such inflammations that proceed from some immediate accidental cause, — such as a puncture, — a sprain, — small wounds in the Tendons, Ligaments, — Capsulae — Periosteum &c.

Agreeable to this, was the case of a boy, 13 years old; who having sprained his Ankle joint, great pain and inflammation succeeded the accident.

A poultice was applied that kept the pain and swelling from increasing; — but not being content with this, a strong fomentation was several times used, which fixed the pain not only in his ankle, but drove it as it were into his Leg, which finally suppitated, and the whole Tibia became carious, and the patient very narrowly escaped with life, and an unsound Leg.

I also remember another case very similar to this, in which hot baths proved of eminent advantage.

V. Concussion of the Brain.

E. P. by a fall from her horse, bruised her head against a stone, which occasioned a total loss of sense and motion that continued for some time. — She was bled pretty largely; — but the stupor continuing with a violent pain in her head, she was bled again, which, with the operation of an emollient ointment, restored her to perfect health in two or three days. —

The same year 1770 E. P. a boy aged seven, fell from a horse, & being run over by another the same instant, received a blow with the horses hoof on the superior part of the Os temporale, which felt to the touch, like a depression beat in right angled, as the corners of the depression were very readily felt with the finger. — A Stupor, — Vomiting, & violent pain in the head immediately followed the accident, and continued eight or ten hours, then these complaints vanished, leaving only a slight pain in the head, which in a week brought on a fluctuation at the condision, which was opened and a bloody lymph with pus discharged. — The wound was treated properly and the patient being bled two or three times was

perfectly cured in three weeks with the
Skull remaining depressed considerably for
the space of a Crown piece.

Reflection.

In both these Cases the Brain suffered a
Shock without occasioning an extravasation that
could not be absorbed.

In the Roy's Case, one of the Surgeons that attended him, advised to apply the Trepan, and altho' the Patient recovered without it; yet this practice would have been justifiable, as there was an evident depression, and the Symptoms might soon after, and a neglect of the operation be attended with bad consequences.

Nothing but a great number of Cases, with diligent enquiries, and carefull observation, can enable us to form any just prognosticks in injuries of the Encephalon. — But as there is no great danger in applying the Trepan, it had better be done twice for nothing, than neglected once too long.

VI.—A large collection of matter on the Hip, mistaken for a Rheumatism.—

W. B. a man aged twenty five, of a pretty slender make, but had generally enjoyed a pretty good state of health; by a fall from his horse slightly bruised his left hip, which immediately became painful, and soon after was attended with rigor, and a stiffness in the joint.— These symptoms continued above a month, without any discoloration of the skin, altho' the part swelled considerably.— During this time the patient was treated in all respects as if labouring under a rheumatism, by hot steams, Baths, sweating, &c.

A Surgeon being now called, he declared the case to be a collection of matter, and advised an immediate opening; but it was with the utmost difficulty that the patient's friends could be made to believe the propriety of this advice.—

An incision was at length made six fingers breadth in length, over the hip joint, thro' the ligaments and muscles, and three quarts and a pint of well-concreted matter immediately ran

out into a large wooden bowl held for that purpose

The Ulcer was dressed according to the rules of Surgery; — but in about a fortnight, the dis-
= charge being greater than an Ulcer of that mag-
= nitude ought to afford, and the patient at the
same time wasting very fast, — and the hollow-
= ness being very extensive up and down the thigh
bone; the Ulcer was sufficiently enlarged each
way, and the dressings were afterwards apply'd
to the bottom of all the sinusses with facility,
except an extensive one which led to the groins, which
was dressed with a Tent for a long time, and was healed
up with the rest of the ulcer in about five months,
and the patient recovered perfect health, but with the
inconveniance of having a stiff hip-joint and
knee during life. — A very large hemorrhage
attended the last incisions, which exceedingly weak-
ened the patient.

B. This patient had from the beginning to the
end of the Cure, at frequent intervals, a most
violent Pain in his knee joint.

VII. A Scorbutic Ulcer of the Leg, Cured

S. H. had a Scorbutic Ulcer upon his right Leg, of several years standing, for which he had used various remedies to no purpose. It had been frequently so troublesome as to deprive him of walking.

In 1771 he desired me to undertake a final cure.

This spring I ordered him an antiscorbutic Decr. Drink, with a decoction of Guajac, which he took every day, — this had a very good effect.

On the 12th of June, I began with the following method.

In the evening I gave him Pill. Coch. min. No. 5:

The next evening he began to take the following alternative mercurial Pills:

Rx Calomel. p. p. gr. x. Linat. Elect. & Occul. Canon
qrs m. f. Pillulas N^o VI.—

He took one of these pills every evening and a dose of Salap every fourth day to prevent the mercury's affecting the salivary glands.—

When

When these six pills were taken, as many more were made up in the following manner: —

Rx. Calomel. ℥. 9. S. Pill. Sop. ℥. f. m. f
Pillulas N° VI.

These were taken as the others, and the patient was kept to a strict regimen during the course of the pills. — The Flower of Sulphur, with three or four doses of purging Salt, were taken after the twelve pills were up. — The Ulcer of the Leg was fomented with Scrupeous, and the Ulcers ~~were~~ were dressed with Cerat. Cerups. — In a few weeks after this course, the Ulcers entirely healed, and have never broke out since, the young man continuing to enjoy a better state of health than he has for a number of years. — (This man died afterwards at Berowanda, of this Ulcer, which broke out there.)

Reflection

If the mercury runs off by purging it loses its efficacy, and should be stopped by a dose or two of Sulphur — And if it affects the glands of the mouth, the same method may be used, after a purge as it is not necessary to produce a spitting — The Extract. Saturn. would be a good Emulsion for the ulcers. —

VIII. A Philom^{-on} in the Hand.

Mrs H. of P. aged 40, frequently subject to nervous diseases and hysterical affections; in 1771 received a small puncture in the hand, over the ligamentum carpale. — The part soon became very painful, and inflamed, and by the use of Sulphurics came to a small suppuration, which I imprudently opened and dressed with digestives. —

Next day the inflammation was very high, and the pain almost insupportable, which continued for eight days, and then terminated in a suppuration & slight gangrene of the whole palm of the hand and the wrist above the carpal ligament. I now laid open the Imposthume its whole length, and dressed the lifeless part with hot digestives. —

Next day I found my patient very ill, and the pain much increased. — This and the two or three following days, I used attenuating fermentations and cataplasms, and dressed the ulcer with digestives, using

using embrocations of Spirit of Wine and Camph=
 - hine. But my Patient growing worse every day,
 I left off the use of every thing hot and stimulating;
 and dressed the Ulcer with Ung. Sambucis. et Lin. Arcei.
 very plentifully, anointing all the adjacent parts with
 the following Unguent:

R The Bark of the root of Bittersweet; —
 An Emollient Unguent. White Waterlilly root; — Chamomile; —
 Elder flowers; — Red roses; — Seeds of Fenugreek, — of each a proportionable quantity, — let them be bruised and then gradually simmered in a sufficient of purified Hogs— Lard, & strained off for use.

The hand and arm were then covered with a poultice of Male Elm Bark; — the patient took frequently of Nitre and other cooling medicines; — avoiding every thing Spirituous & irritatibg: by these means she soon began to mend. The covering of the two flexor tendons in the hand digested off with out difficulty, leaving the tendons bare, that were soon after covered with good flesh, the extreme pain she was almost ~~always~~ constantly attended with before the applications were made use of, now very soon left her, and

and never returned, and she recovered her former health in about six weeks. —

Reflection

In all inflammations that attend persons subject to hypocondriacal & hysterical affections, whose nerves are always extremely irritable, — the most mild and gentle methods should be pursued to abate them or bring them to suppuration; as they generally have a tendency to gangrene, from the too great quantity of acrimony that accompanies the humours. — Liniments applications are extremely serviceable in blunting this acrimony and relaxing the coats of the vessels, that in such patients are generally very rigid and subject to spasmodic twitchings, that are attended with the most acute pain, that never fails ~~ever~~ of increasing upon the application of any heating or irritating medicines as I have frequently experienced, whether applied external-
ly or taken internally. —

Also in Inflammations in Plethora or Sanguine

Sanguine habits, that arise in the hands or feet, the ankle or wrist joints, occasioned by a Strain or Puncture:— These I have known to terminate in large large and deep Suppurations, gangrene, — caries and mortification; attended for a long time with the most alarming symptoms, with the free use of the limb ever after; proceeding altogether from the imprudent use of Fomentations and discutient Cataplasms in the beginning of the disorder.— Whereas the foregoing Ointment applied with linen cloths folded together and dipped into it when warm; and Ointices of emollient herbs & roots, would at least prevent the inflammation from arriving to so great a height, if not wholly disperse it.—

Dr. Sharpe's Cerate of Wax and Oil made in the manner that Gooch recommends, with Elder flowers is extremely neat & handy in some such cases.

The foregoing case, especially the Gangrene that attended it, should be treated in a quite different from gangrenes arising in cold phlegmatic habits, attended with a glutinous viscid blood.

IX. Of the Success that attended the Use of a Poultice of River Fresh Fish, in stubborn Ulcers of the Thigh & Leg.—

M. W. of K. a married Woman aged twenty, who had heretofore generally enjoyed her health;—after a long complicated illness in 1770, was attacked with a pain in the fleshy part of her left leg just below the head of the os Fibula.—In about three months it came to a suppuration between the external and internal Muscles, and the tumour being opened two or three jills of brownish matter was evacuated, the ulcer was dressed for upwards of fifteen months afterwards without a disposition to heal from the bottom, the matter frequently forming new sinusses, that were as frequently enlarged with the knife, till the different openings extended from above the knee on the outside of the Thigh to a considerable length below.—

The Ulcer would sometimes almost close up with a seemingly firm cicatrix; but soon after would

would break out again and discover large & deep sinusses, which notwithstanding they were laid open their whole extent, - deterged, - incarved and nearly cicotized, would in a short time become as bad as ever.

After she had passed two years in this manner I undertook for her, and hoped to cure her by, a little alteration of the method that had been hitherto been pursued, and a more strict and diligent attendance. — Accordingly I immediately laid open all the sinusses their whole extent; and sometime after, I opened two considerable collections of matter under the superior part of the Tibialis-Anterior, & Gastrocnemius Muscles, that were formed without discolouration of the skin, or any observable fluctuation. — A good deal of matter was discharged for a long time from the ulcers, which still continued as stubborn to heal as ever; notwithstanding various internal as well as external remedies were used. — The flexortensions of the Knee joint became so contracted that she could not possibly extend her leg but a little beyond a square.

But she being now six months gone on her pregnancy, I hoped this would by and by favour me in the cure.— Yet notwithstanding in the usual time, she was delivered of a healthy & lusty boy, the ulcers remained as stubborn as ever, and frequently required large incisions to expose the sinusses;— nor could they be made to heal up sound, without soon becoming as malignant as before, with all the means I could invent.—

At length I considered what I had either heard or read known nowhere, concerning a practice of boiled fresh Fish being very efficacious in such stubborn cases.—

I immediately visited my patient, and in the strongest terms recommended this application.— But it was a whole month before I could persuade her to use a medicine that seemed too simple to promise success. At length her husband catched some pond. Fish, which she applied pell-mell, and next day found herself free of pain and the knee joint more flexible.— This encouraged, they procured some large River Fish, and

by applying them twice a day, and when they
smelled putrefied, three times a day, the Ulcers
began to heal sound from the bottom, the flexor
tendons became relaxed, and in three weeks she
was perfectly cured having the free and uninterrupted
use of her knee joint; nor has the least appearance
of the disorder returned since, it being now upwards
of seven years; in which time she has borne two or
three Children and remains healthy in all
respects.

Reflection

That the above cure depended wholly, or at least,
principally, on the Tissh practice, was very apparent;
yet a farther proof of its efficacy need be made before
it can be fully recommended. By what
particular quality it alters the juices and deterges
the Ulcers, I am yet at a loss; but that it restores rigid
and contracted tendons to their natural state, is
fairly proved in the above case, which seems to
rank it under the class of the most powerfull
Relaxers.

N. B. Nov. 1789 she is still living, and well bearing
had several Children —

X. The Capsula of the last joint of the Thumb Wound.

G. S. a man aged 40, bold and strong; in 1772, received a small transverse wound from a knife, directly over the last joint of the Thumb of his left hand. — This wound readily healed, and remained well near six weeks, (except a very slight soreness over the part,) when as he imagined, he took cold in it, which was immediately followed by pain, inflammation, & swelling. — I directed him to apply suppurative poultices, which were accordingly followed two days, when an apparent fluctuation appearing to the touch, I made a longitudinal incision into the body of the tumour, — but instead of matter, I found the tumour to be a stony excrence of fleshy substance. —

Next day, the incision was closed, the inflammation, pain, and swelling increased. — I continued the poultice till the day after, when we excised two thirds of the tumour and dressed the wound with mild digestives. — Two days after the probe was admitted into the joint, & the last Phalanx was found a little carious, and the stony excrence increased

increased to a greater magnitude than ever;— the inflammation arose higher, and the pain had worn the Patient exceedingly.— He advised to amputate the member next day, to which he readily complied.—

On going the next day to cut off the Thomb, I asked an older surgeon who happened to be in Town to go with me.— He advised not to amputate by any means,— but cut off the whole excrecence level with the capsula, sprinkle the part with Merc. precip. sub. and apply a bandage rolled on tightly over the dressings.— I hinted to him the impropriety of this proceeding, and that we had taken off the excrecence before without effect,— yet he persisting in his opinion.— I did as he advised, but with considerable reluctance however.—

At night I was sent for in great haste, my Patient having been in the utmost pain all day, which had now become quite insupportable.— On removing the dressings I perceived the tumour had arisen to its former height, the inflammation greatly

greatly increased, and the swelling affecting the hand and arm. — I made him sleep easy the remainder of the night, by a light dressing, fomentation, a poultice, and an Anodyne.

Next day I took off the Thumb near the hand, and the stump healed with difficulty. —

On dissecting the Thumb, we found a transverse wound of the Capsula, from the lips of which proceeded in part this excrescence; a small spot in the last ~~phalanx~~ of the last phalanx was carious, and a few drops of putrid excretion could be seen in the joint. — This wound of the capsula had never been healed. —

Reflection.

The above case plainly contradicts the Baron de Holler's opinion of the cartilages, — capsules & Tendons being void of sensibility, since their being affected plainly contributes to the violence of the symptoms. — In other cases of the like nature, that I have been conversant with, where the Capsulas were either punctured, or eroded by acrimonious matter, Amputation hardly ever failed to be necessary.

The Unguent mentioned in page 14, proved of service in the foregoing Case, after excision, to mitigate the remaining Inflammation, — as it has in others of the like nature, both before, and after Amputation of the inferior members.

XI. A Wound on the Knee, attended with a large discharge of Lymph.

S. P. a Boy aged 15, of an ordinary good habit of body - received an oblique wound an inch and half long, on the external lateral head of the Os Femoris, partly over the joint of the knee, a little below the patella.

Next day the wound was filled with a viscid tough matter, and began to discharge a watery fluid. - This discharge increased daily. The wound swelled and became very painful; - Sincers, after several days began to form, one of which run under part of the patella.

Fomentations and Cataplasms of various kinds were made use of - with steams of Lime Water & Bal. Solut. Styrax - Oil of St. Johns Wort were indifferently apply'd to the Wound; - notwithstanding, the discharge of watery Lymph increased to four or five ounces a day; and sometimes on removing the dressings it would gush out like liquor from a Cask;

A stubborn exquis proceeded from the lips of the wound, that would not yield to proper remedies; — and the wound was constantly filled with tough viscid white matter.

I proposed laying the part open the whole extent of the sinusses; — but this was objected to by an old Physician in whom the People very justly placed much confidence. I therefore contented myself with dressing as before, adding cooling draughts for his Fever, — and when that intermitted, the Bark. The wound continued much in the same way for upwards of three weeks, and the Boy's strength and flesh wasted daily. — The whole knee began now to feel spongy, and the heads of the Bones appeared to be dissolved.

I now advised them to call another Surgeon to consult with me, — which they did; — and on a critical examination, we were almost dispair'd of saving the leg, — but concluded (however) to dilate the wound largely, tho' little success was expected from it. — The incision was made in the direction of the fibres, then filled with dry lint, and the whole knee was covered over with

the Elm Puttie (26.) — Four days after
the wound was filled with the same tex-
-triant flesh as before; — I again enlarged
the opening a good length, in doing which
a branch of the poplitea was wounded,
but the bleeding was suppressed by linct
and compression with the hand. —

A violent pain succeeded the stopping of
the hemorrhage, and continued sometime.
Next day, a high Fever was usher'd in
by shivvings, lassitude, stretchings &c,
which at night terminated in a copious
sweat, and the day following he began to
mend; the swelling of his knee abated; the
wound digested kindly, and in a few
weeks firmly cicatrized, leaving him
the pretty free use of his knee, and he
enjoyed good health for four years after-
ward, when he was carried off by another
disease. —

[*] This Puttie is made of the inner bark
of male Elm, finely bruised or cut, and boiled
with Rye Bran, Milk, and Water. —

XII. A Contusion of the Testicle cured, by repeated Bleedings.

A Gentleman's Servant violently bruised his right Testicle by getting over a fence. — Inflammation, pain and great Swelling, soon succeeded the accident, which continuing to increase for four days, they sent for me.

On examining the Testicle, I found it exceedingly swelled, hard, and very painful. I immediately drew off 12 ounces of blood from his Arm; and ordered an emollient Fomentation and Cataplasm. — Next day I visited him again, and found the Testicle in the same condition, and the pain nothing abated. I bled him again largely, and continued the topical Remedies.

On visiting him the third day I found all the symptoms still remaining, and the pain rather increased. — The Gentleman now advised me to Castrate the Testicle,

(28.)

as he thought it could not possibly
be saved, and a little longer delay
might be attended with bad consequences.

I resolved however to try an more
bleeding, recollecting what Mons. Le
Dran had told me in his Seventyfirst
Observation; — nor was I disappointed
in my expectation: For upon opening
the Vein this time, the pain almost
instantaneously abated, — and before I had
drawn off eight ounces, totally left him,
and never more returned, his being perfect-
ly cured in one fortnight to his no
small comfort, as well as the entire satis-
faction of his Master. —

XIII. A Whittle on the Thumb. —

A young Girl had a small suppuration
on her thumb which came with considerable
pain, and was opened by herself before the
suppuration was sufficiently advanced; —
the pain then fixed under the root of the
nail, and by the use of proper suppuratives,
the matter was again collected deeper and

more plentiful than before, - and being opened, the last phalanx of the Thumb was found carious. — The wound was kept open till the phalanx became loosened so as to be easily pulled out with a small forceps; — the cavity made by the extraction of the bone was frequently afterwards injected cum Sinct. Myrrh. Mastick. Tinctur. & Arab. — the thumb was supported in its natural shape by splints & a gentle bandage, — by which means it soon healed up sound & pretty handsome shaped, and remained almost as sup-
-full as ever.

Reflection.

It is of consequence that we always use our utmost endeavours to preserve the Nails and fleshy parts of the extremities of the Thumbs & forefingers of Women, since their employments more particularly require their use. — And at the nippings the last phalanges are wanting, the flesh by contracting becomes more or less baldous; yet it is still more supfull than a stump which by its hard cicatrix prevents their readily using a needle.

The Ung. Basil. Vivid. — Ag. Phagader-
and Ag. Galii, as very supfull in such cases as
the above. —

XIV. An Amputation, from a compound Fracture of the Cubit and Humerus. —

A young Girl, aged six years, daughter of Mr. J. R. of S. on the 2^d. of September 1773, had her left Arm drawn through between the small nut & the Post of a Cyder Mill up more than half way between the Elbow and Shoulder, and the mill was turned back again to get it out. — The Bone, by these means, from the ends of the fingers to the middle of the Humerus were shattered and broken in a most terrible Manner, and the flesh in several places shaved from the bone. — Notwithstanding the shattered condition of the Arm, endeavours were made by a Bone-setter, to save it, by reducing the several fractures, splinting, bandaging, digestives, &c. &c. —

Five days after the accident I was called, & found the whole arm to the Superior fracture, mortified, and the

Child in a stupid and languid condition. — I advised Amputating the Limb as soon as possible, which being agreed to, I returned after my Instruments and came and performed it just below the shoulder joint, on the 7th day after the accident. —

Before the Operation, the Child lay in a very low condition, and seemed almost insensible of pain, — nor she make much complaint under the operation. — The stench of the Arm was so great, we were obliged to cover it with Lavender, Vinegar & before we could begin our work. — Notwithstanding — The Stump healed up without any difficulty, and the Child was perfectly cured in six weeks. —

Reflection.

One of the Physicians who attended the above operation, very strongly objected to having the Operation performed in a regular manner, but declared it would be sufficient to cut off the flesh where the arm was broken above the middle of the humerus, and the

flesh already partly divided: — This he said would save the patient the pain of a regular operation; and the bone, altho' it would protrude more than two inches from the stump, (it being now more than length base,) would exfoliate, afterward, and make a tolerable handsome thumb.

The weakness of this argument, any one would imagine might be easily over-come by common reasoning, and the slightest knowledge of the Animal Economy; — yet so tenacious was this Gentleman in his own opinions, that it was with much difficulty he was dissuaded from them; — and it was absolutely necessary that he should be persuaded to acknowledge the propriety of the operation, in order to quiet the minds of the people, as he was really a Gentleman of worth. —

This is a matter that too frequently happens in the Country, and often baffles our endeavours to relieve our distressed fellow creatures; — arising from an avaricious desire of engrossing the principal business, which some endeavour to accomplish by prepossessing the minds of the people with a good opinion of

Their own Skill, in contradicting the Opinions of Others, even at the risk of the Patient's Life; which they will not fail to do in the most smooth and submissive manner, mixed with very plausible arguments, and specious reasoning.

Others, fond of displaying their knowledge and discovering their talents, endeavour to sway the minds of the Faculty themselves, by new-fangled arguments and obscure hypotheses, without seeming of doing a real benefit tho' the Patient.

It is a great unhappiness that there is so little harmony among Practitioners in the Country, each one endeavouring to procure the greatest number of Patients even at the expence of a brother's reputation; — This is so repugnant to humanity, and that generous philanthropy which ever ought to distinguish the profession of the healing art, that if it were to be wished some mode might be established to unite their interests and obligations to each other, that the frequent evil consequences of this illandible emulation might be suppressed, a spirit of freedom, benevolence and charity encouraged, and each one's interests united. — The unhappy sick would by this means receive greater advantages, and the Faculty greater emoluments. —

XV. A Tumour on the Tongue

P. D. of A. a Man aged fifty years, who had hitherto enjoyed a good state of health, had an excrescence on the center of his tongue resembling a Wart, that gradually grew to the bigness of half a Robins egg, when he desired me to do something for it. — As it grew on the centre of the tongue & could not be produced by any asperities of the teeth I conceived it to be of the same species of excent Tumours that infest other parts of the body.

Accordingly, I conveyed a thread through the bottom of the tumour by a crooked Needle, then lifting up the tumour by the two ends of the thread, and an assistant depressing the tongue at the same time with a spatula; — I carefully dissected out the whole of it, leaving none of the roots behind, that were no more than the small blood vessels become turgid or various.

A little dry lint at first dressing, and Bals. Capri. afterwards, applied two or three times a day with a feather, soon healed it up, nor has there been any appearance of it since.

XVI. — The Head of the Ulna at the
Wrist, and part of the Radius, sawed off
with success.

R. C. of H. a Boy twelve years old, in November 1774, by falling from a tree, dislocates the Ulna of the right hand at the wrist, forcing its head through the skin into the ground above three inches, — the Radius at the same time being broken a little above the joint, its superior end was forced through the skin near the other and was also drove into the ground.

A large flap of the scalp was separated from the skull just above the right eye, by striking his head obliquely against a stone at his fall.

I saw the Boy seven hours after the accident and finding that the skull was not injured, nor no symptoms of an oppressed brain from a wound of the head, I washed off the dirt and filth from the skull and scalp, making the warm blood afresh, then laying down the flap in its proper place. I dressed it up with Bajam (spat) lint and bandage.

The bones at the wrist protruded beyond the skin more than two inches, and were covered with gravel and scith. — Having no convenient saw at hand, I immediately substituted one by taking a well tempered thin Cafe knife, and grinding the back as thin as the edge, not a number of teeth in the latter, and very readily sawed off both the bones close to the osseous from whence they protruded. Then straightening the limb, I placed the bones in their proper situation, keeping the arm extended its usual length, while proper dressings, and a convenient stays with three ligatures over the whole were applied.

A Week afterwards, I laid open the two osseous made by the bones, into one, enlarging the division each way, exposing the bone a considerable length, [which ought to have been done at first if the Patient would have permitted it, his foolish stubbornness rendering it at that time impracticable]

For several days after the discharge was very copious, and after that it discharged no more than a wound of its size required, being constantly dressed from the beginning

with the natural Balsam, and cautiously kept extended while dressing; and the stays drawn together as tight as would do without obstructing the Circulation.

In about six weeks the osseous matter that issued from the extremities of the sawed bones had become so compacted and ossified, that he could lift up his hand without any stay, or to support it, or any other assistance. — The stays even however continued a month longer, and a plate of Sheet lead over the Bones to prevent the luxuriancy of the Callus. — and the wrist gently moved once a day at the joint to prevent an Ankylosis.

The Wound soon healed up sound, and in a few months he recovered nearly the former strength of his wrist, and had a natural motion of the joint, and has now become able to do any kind of farming Work as before.

The Wound of the Head was cured without any difficulty. [**]

[**] I have since this, sawed off a portion of the Tibia in a compound fracture of the Leg, which very much expedited the cure.

The foregoing Observations,
are extracted from the Manuscripts
of the late ingenious and justly
celebrated Dr. Abigail Waldo
of Pomfret —

June 17th 1795 —

Observation

I.

An Amputation of a Cancerous Breast.

Mr. C. of H. aged 48 years had a perishous Tumor in her left breast of several years standing at first it was small, invariable & insidious but constantly, though slowly increased in size and malignity.— A variety of remedies were applied, — none of which, however, seemed to have any effect in diffusing or mitigating her complaint.

By degrees, the whole breast became enlarged, hardened and painful.

the nipple dark coloured and drawn inwards, with ulcerations at its edges. The tumor evidently adhered to the Pectoral Muscle, and the arm of that side was almost useless. —

Amputation of breast was proposed to her as the only, — but doubtful remedy to which the patient, — worn down with pain and anxiety — at length consented. —

The operation was performed by Dr. W—
July 9th 1789 — After making the
necessary Apparatus — The Patient
was seated in a Chair, with her head
supported by an Assistant behind,
and her hands properly secured. —
The Operator, being seated opposite,
held hold of the breast with his left
hand, and with a large scalpel,

3.

began the incision at the superior part of the breast, and continued it downwards, in a semi-lunar direction on the inside, to the bottom; - He then made a similar incision on the outside, - saving as much skin as possible. The whole breast, with a part of the pectoral Muscle was then dissected out. Three small arteries were divided, which were compress'd by the fingers of a Captain till they could be secured by ligatures. The wound was then dress'd with dry lint, over which were applied, compresses moistened with Spirit and Water; - and the whole secured with a Napkin haped round the body.

The drapings were removed the 5th day

when a good digestion had taken place
and all appearances were favourable —
The ulcer was afterwards dressed in the
same simple manner, and the patient
no complaint but debility. — She
was ordered a nutritive diet, with
~~Devotion of the Woods Bed~~ —

The Ulcer continued open for several
months, but at length, after the intro-
duction of a Seton in the side, it
entirely cicatrized.* —

The woman never afterwards had
any return of her cancerous disorder,
but declined gradually, and died Hectical
in about 2 years from the Operation.

* June 15th 1796 — I have lately been
informed that the ulcer never was
completely cicatrized. —

II.

July 30th 1792. — Moffatt, a Labourer was engaged in blowing rocks, and as he was ramming down some powdered brick to confine the Gun Powder, in a hole drilled for that purpose in a large Flinty rock. His rammer being poor, struck fire which was communicated to the Powder below, and instantly the Rock blew up while he was sitting upon it.

He was taken up ^{prosper}, and conveyed to a hospital, where he soon recovered his pulse. Dr. W. was immediately sent for, who soon afterwards arrived, & I with him.

A deep lacerated wound was discovered, which began on the anterior part of the arm, just below the joint of the shoulder & penetrated under the deltoid muscle, and

frayed the superior surface of the Os
Numeri, which was somewhat lacerated.—
diligent search was made with the fingers
for extraneous bodies, but none discovered.

There was a small wound on the left
eye-brow, penetrating to the bone, which
we found rough & ragged. — Three
of the upper fore-teeth with their jackets
were broken from the jaws. — His face was
badly burnt. — His eyes wounded & burnt.
his left hand burnt & wounded in several
places — and in all these parts that
were burnt, innumerable grains of Gun-
powder were lodged in the skin &c

The wound of the arm was dressed
with dry lint, and his face eyes and
hand fomented with ~~purple~~ Milk Punch.
The following evening, the dressings of the
wounds on the shoulder were maintained
with Oats. Poly-A. and strict orders given
to continue the fomentations through the night.

July 31st. — The same applications continued, with the addition of a fomentation to the arm, composed of a decoction of May-wort, Worm-wood, & Tanifer, and the frequent use of Tinct. Myrrith.

Augt. 1st. — A Calaplasm of Onions boild in Milk & Water, with the addition of Peys bran was applied to the face. The fomentations were discontinued. He was much debilitated, and was directed to the use of Wine & other stimulants. His arm was somewhat redematious and friction with the naked hand moistened in Spirits was recommended.

2^d — He still appeared to low. He was therefore directed Wine & Eggs largely and the Bark sparingly — fearing that it might affect his head — as he complained of a Head-ach and a numbness around the wound on his head.

besides, we were not without apprehension that there might be mischief under the Cranium. — His face and hand were dress'd with a varnish of Wax and Oil. —

3rd His wounds were dress'd as usual with a plentiful application of the Spirit. Myrrh. — His head ached all night. —

4th His head still ached — and he was dress'd as usual — From this time he began to mend. He took the bark occasionally and the aches gradually assumed a healthy aspect —

5th The lodgment of matter formed a small abscess at the posterior part of the arm which was opened and a fragment of bone extracted

A considerable humor escaped follow'd
but was easily restrained by lint and
compression with the hand. — As
there appeared yet to be a considerable
degree of inflammation in his eyes,
A mullein of Male Elm, made into
the consistency of a cataplasm was
applied to them for a few days, by
which the inflammation abated, and
nothing was afterwards applied to
them but collyria of Burnt Water.

He recovered in a few weeks, —
but the wound of the arm contracted
into small supp'c and continued
to discharge for several months, and
some small pieces of bone were dis-
charged before it finally healed.

III.

Abcess about the joint of the knee.

A present girl of Mr. Duthan
Kingbury, of Hillingley aged
11 years - About the beginning of
October 1794 complained frequently
of slight pains in her knee, which
gradually increased, and on the 13th
of the same month were so violent
as to confine her to the house -
The pain continued to increase, and
a fever supervened - A Physician
was called, who left her an Opiate
but as the disorder grew more violent
he applied an Epsiphatte just below
the knee. - The plaster did its office
but a difficulty in voiding urine

succeded, and the disorder proceeded from bad to worse.

Oct^r. 18th I visited her - I found her attended with a violent pyrexia, and her whole limb much swelled - but the tumefaction was most prominent just below the knee on the inside. I directed a large poultice of Linz feed to be applied to the part and renewed four or five times a day.

21st I saw her again - The matter had eroded a small osseous in the skin where the tumor was most prominent which I enlarged with the scalpel making an incision 3 inches in length to the periosteum, which I found smooth and adherent to the bone - A considerable quantity of well concreta matter discharged at the opening. The cavity of the abscess extended over

the Tibia to the external part of
the knee - I introduced a slip of
old linen into the cavity and dried
the incision with dry lint. — There
remained a considerable degree of
tumefaction in the limb, I therefore
directed the poultice to be continued.

23rd The tumefaction had abated,
the discharge pretty large but good
in quality — the pain & fever were
greatly reduced, and the same appli-
cations continued —

24th There appeared to be a
redgement of matter on the external
part of the knee - I therefore made
a small incision into that part
& gave discharge to considerable
quantity of matter — I dried the
openings with lint moistened with

13.

Bals. Palyth. and directed a poultice
of the root of Petty morel boiled in
milk & water & thickened to the
consistency of a poultice with bran.

In a few days afterwards the matter
became more thin, - her pains
more frequent & violent - She had
daily exacerbations of fever, which
appeared towards night, and went
off before morning without any
sweating - These exacerbations
were more considerable every other
day. - She had a very sore mouth
her tongue & throat were very dry.
She slept ill, & had frequent spasms
in the limb. — I discontinued
the poultices and applied cloths moist-
ened with spirit & water - I gave
her opiate occasionally to obviate
spasms - and always at night to pro-
mote rest.

She took the Bark - at first in small quantities, as she had a difficulty in voiding urine, & was relieved at first by the application of the Epistapptice, & which was increased by the Bark - A mixture of Gum arabic with demulcent and diluting drinks helped her on that account & then increased the quantity of the bark gradually.

A small collection of matter formed over the tendon of the femoromembranous muscle just under the skin which I opened. — Afterwards the matter of the lower abd^e impeded it gradually in the interstices of the muscles in the cat^e of the leg. At 3 P.M. I made an incision ^{on the outside of the leg}, when the lodgement appeared most evident, a considerable quantity of matter

discharged at the orifice for a few days, when the cavity closed ~~in that~~
~~discharge ceasing from~~
~~head,~~ and the ~~middle~~ ~~upper~~ was that quarter — The febrile symptoms subsided, but the patient emanated to a great degree and the debility increased, — Wine was ordered, but she disliked it, — She began to loath the bark, and her appetite for food wholly left her, — I directed her to take Elixir Vitæl — with as much Bark, wine & food as possible. She however, could take but small quantities of any thing without nausea, — ^{For} ~~she~~ took plain

As the case appeared alarming I requested the assistance of my very good friend Dr. Putnam, which was complied with. He joined with me

16.

Nov. 6th. We directed a small quantity of Rhubarb to be joined with the bark, in order to move gently the intestines - but from the Rhubarb's being uncommonly powerful, it purged her smartly - We advised boiled beef-steak, well seasoned for food, and a continuation of the other medicines. — The ulcers were dressed in the same manner as before & a circular roller applied from the knee to the toes. —

She liked the beef-steak and ate of it frequently - Her appetite grew gradually better, the pulse stronger, but very frequent. — A collection of matter formed under the nail which (Nov. 9th) by gentle pressure, was made to discharge

at the opening as the inside of the knee - a very large quantity was evacuated, of a yellowish colour, pretty thick but soft & tolerably fetid
the smell resembled that of rotten eggs.

10th On dressing, nearly the same quantity discharged & almost as fetid.
A large collection appeared to form above the knee, — I was then taken sick, & Dr. Putnam attended me daily till the 17th Novth.

During his attendance, (13th) he made an incision into the abscess above the knee & gave discharge to a large quantity of matter, in consistence, colour & smell much like that from the knee — Her pulse was so frequent that it sometimes beat 135 strokes in a minute. — ~~Her condition~~

On examining the ulcer upon
the external part of the knee
the edges of which were turned.
Dr. Putnam discovered on introducing
a probe - a caries at the bottom
which the Dr. thought was upon
the head of Tibia within the capsule.
He informed me of that circum-
stance & when I got able to visit
her (Nov. 17th) I likewise discovered
the caries, which I supposed to be
within the joint - We were then
apprehensive that amputation
of the limb would be the only
remedy to save life - A few
days afterwards I discovered an
inflammation and found that the caries
was not in the joint, and extended

no farther than the outer apophyses
of the Tibia. —

The soon afterwards began gradually to mend, though various trouble from some alarming symptoms afterwards took place. — She had been in such a state for upwards of three weeks, that she could not not change her position in bed by that means, as she lay constantly upon the affected side — a mortification of the skin, half the size of a dollar took place upon the hip of that side which an separation of the dead part produced a troublesome ulcer which was a great while in healing because she was obliged to lie upon it principally — though

She could change position a little,
so as to have the ulcer drift. —

She was afterwards several times
attacked with a violent diarrhoea,
which would last two or three days
at a time — then cease & return
perhaps in a few weeks. — Some
small abscesses afterwards formed,
which continued to discharge for
upwards of a year, though she
was constantly gaining in every
respect. — A few small exfoliations
from the tibia took place during
the cure, and it was more than
a year before she recovered a free
use of the limb — At length, however
it became perfectly well.

IV.Operation for Empyema.

John Birdin of Scituate, in the State of Rhode-Island, aged 35 years who in the former part of his life had been a healthy hard labouring man. — For 2 or 3 years had been much out of health — attended with a cough — hectic fever & frequent collections of Pus in the cavity of the Thorax, which from time to time burst and even escaped by the mouth. —

May 1792 — A tumor was perceived on the left side of the Thorax about the place of the 2^d & 3rd of the true ribs — This was supposed

to be a collection of matter pointing outwardly - Dr. Waldo was sent for to make an opening into it, but before he arrived, the abscess burst internally, and was evacuated by the mouth, — It was therefore thought not proper to operate. —

July 14th, 1792. Another tumor having appeared, Dr. W. was again sent for — I saw the patient with him — On examination of the Cap — The ends of the cartilages of the upper ribs, next the sternum were found much more prominent than those of the other side — there was a general tumor and induration of the parts, which pointed between the first & second ribs near their junction with the sternum, — at this part, which was

painful or pressure, there was a sensation conveyed to the fingers of an examiner, much like a fluctuation of a fluid.— But upon mature consideration appeared to resemble more an inflation of air.— The man at this time daily expectorated considerable quantities of pus— was feeble, emaciated to a great degree & the adhesion form of the nails was remarkable.—

Under these circumstances, it was proposed & consented to—that an incision be made into the cavity of the thorax at the place of the tumor— which was accordingly performed by Dr. W— An incision, ^{in the cavity of the rib} was first made through the skin & membrana adiposa about 2 inches in length, in the center of the tumor, and the blood washed out with a sponge & warm water—

The incision was then continued through the intercostal muscles to the pleura, which was found extremely sensitive - the touch of it with the probe was almost insupportable. Diligent search was made for an opening in the pleura, but none could be found.

The patient had hitherto been laid upon his back, - some rags were applied to the wound, & the patient directed to turn over and lie upon his belly for a short time.

Upon returning his posture upon his back - a small appearance of pus was discovered, which had found its way from the cavity of the thorax. On further examination, an orifice in the pleura was discovered, which was constantly enlarged each way

with the blunt pointed instrument.
 By which means a small branch of
 the intercostal artery was wounded
 and discharged a considerable quantity
 of blood — An opening was now
^{indirectly} made into the cavity of the thorax,
 no pus issued, however. — A slip
 of old linen was introduced into
 the thorax & the incision dressed with
 dry lint.

He was before the operation
 in a course of the Bark & cordial
 medicines, which were directed to
 be continued as circumstances should
 require, — He had a good deal
 of pain after the operation, till
 the end of 2 days, when the slip
 of linen that was introduced into
 the opening was thrust out, & about
 2 quarts of pus evacuated in a large stream

From that time she became easy. After the operation, the exhalation of pus stopped entirely. Pus, in considerable quantities was every day evacuated from the orifice. — The attending physician finding it troublesome to introduce the slip of linen into the opening had substituted a tent, which he made at first so long as to create uneasiness, & afterward shortened so much that the orifice in the pleura was nearly stopped when I saw him again July 23rd. A slip of linen was again introduced with the addition of a longer tent to enlarge the orifice. — The discharge was yet in considerable quantity, which was forced out by leaning forward & coughing at the same time —

A wooden canula was directed to be daily introduced, after the orifice should be enlarged sufficiently with the sponge tent — And the fumes of burning gums, were directed to be introduced into the external orifice by means of a funnel. This diet was ordered to consist principally of bread milk, vegetables and a little broth occasionally. —

Augt 19th I saw him again with Dr. W — He had gradually gained flesh & strength — The discharge had subsided very much & the aspect of affairs much altered for the better — The adhesion form of his nails was disappearing very fast — The orifice was directed to be kept open until the discharge had nearly ceased, and then sufficient to seal, after the introduction

28.

of a fitow, in the leg of the side affected — Gentle exercise on horse back was recommended, to recover his strength, together with a light nourishing diet. —

He recovered, and enjoyed tolerable health for a number of years, without any return of collections in the Thorax. —

1803 — The ulcer continues to discharge — But the general health of the patient is improved — He is able to do some business — but not to perform much labour. — —

V.

Tumor on the Thigh -

Harvey Eldridge, aged 18 years
of Pomfret,
who had enjoyed a good state
of health and been accustomed
to labour hard at Farming. -

March 1790 - He had a fall upon
the Ice, by which he received a
contusion on the outside his thigh
about 4 inches below the greater
trochanter. - The blow at first
gave him great pain, which how-
ever, abated soon, and he followed
his ordinary employment. - But,
a constant obtuse pain remained
in the part, till the month of
September following - when

after labouring in the water, the pain became very acute for several days. — Soon afterwards he perceived a small hard immovable tumor, in the place of the original injury. — This tumor continued to increase with obstetrical pain, till March 1791— When Dr. Waddo my mother's preceptor was called upon to visit this patient. — I attended with him,

At this time, there was a large tumor on the antero-lateral side of his thigh, hard & void of sensibility, extending from the hip, to the lower part of the thigh, within 3 inches of the knee — His thigh in the center of the tumor

measured two feet in circumference which was six inches more than the other measured — the leg of the affected side was smaller than the other — his general health was tolerable, but his countenance somewhat pale.

D^r. Waldo directed some things as palliatives, such as Friction, spirits &c — But ingeniously told the parents of the young man, that he could not propose any thing, that would be permanently beneficial — and advised them to consult others upon the subject.

Accordingly, various other gentlemen of the faculty were consulted and proposed a variety of remedies, one of which was to have the

the tumor stroked by a ^{gentle} hand upon a supposition that ~~the tumor~~
was of a prophylactic nature, —
this, as well as several other remedies
were ineffectually tried. —

The tumor continued to increase
and May 13th following — rising
from his seat, and turning round
at the same time. He detoured
the thigh bone, near the centre
of the tumor. — His situation
was then truly deplorable — he
could neither move himself in
bed, nor be moved without
occasioning violent spasms,
which sometimes occurred without
motion. — After a gentle
extension, some from solid leather
was applied to the limb, and

retained by a roller, with a intention
 to keep it as steady as the nature
 of the case would admit. —
 We think at the centre of the
 tumor, measured at this time,
 two feet and three inches. —

May 25th, at 10 O'clock A. M.,
 was the time fixed for Dr. Waldo
 to meet Dr. Turner of Norwich,
 to consult on the case — Dr. W.
 did not arrive till nearly eleven
 o'clock. — Dr. Turner had arrived
 upon him, — had made a large
 incision into the tumor — after
 prognosticating that it ~~was~~
 contained nearly four pints of
 infuscated lymph — in which, how-
 ever he was disappointed, — he found
 the skin and cellular membrane

in a natural state, but all ~~sick~~
 these parts beneath, were in a
 thickened, indurated & rather ~~soft~~
 and nothing was evacuated but
 a small quantity of dark gummy
 blood, with a ~~large~~ quantity of
 whitish curdled substance & rotten
 flesh — On the operation, he
 divided a large branch of an
 artery which required the ligature.
 The bone was found to be carious,
~~Dr. Tamm thought the deposit of a prophylactic nature.~~
 He had performed the operation
 and was applying the bandage
 when Dr. Waldo arrived. —

May 27th Dr. Waldo was called,
 as the family were alarmed from
 the stink of the part — The
 stink however was not very de-
 agreeable, — He had a quick

full pulse, was in tolerable spirits, felt strong at his stomach, and had a very good appetite. - A mixture with Bals. polych. was left to correct the stench, and assist digestion, and as the former turns of the roller had become too tight it was loosened. —

The same day, however, he grew worse in every respect — the stomach increased greatly, with languor and nausea. — Next morning 28th Dr Waldo was again sent for, but as he was several miles from home, did not arrive till 2 o'clock P.M. — He died about Eleven o'clock A.M. — We made some examination of the body — We found the thigh and leg mus-

turn spied, with black effections
 interrupted all over the tent, —
 the scrotum & penis were much
 swelled and completely gangrened.
 A longitudinal incision was
 made through the Rectus Muscle,
 which, to gether with the skin
 and membrane adiposa were
 nearly in a natural state — but
 all beneath that muscle, was
 a confused mass of rotten flesh
 and putrid extravasated fluid,
 which yielded a prodigious
 stink. — With the end of a
 stick we could feel the bone, which
 was carious, & so rotten that we
 could separate pieces from it. —
 There was a continual putrid
 fermentation going on within — evident
 by great stench & a constant erupting noise,

VI.The Examination of a dead body.

Darius Parkhurst, of Pomfret,
died May 12th 1793 - aged 50 years.
This man lost both his sight and
hearing early in life - His
constitution, however was apparently
good in the latter part of his life,
About a year before his death
he was troubled with a hoarseness,
which gradually increasing, rendered
him incapable of uttering a loud
word - He could but just whisper
so as to be understood - His
symptoms were accompanied with
a difficulty of breathing, & some
cough - The patient himself
always supposed that a disorder

in his throat was the cause of all his difficulties. — No tumour =
^{however} affection, or any mark of disease appeared externally. — His health gradually declined till his death, which ~~occurred~~, was very sudden and unexpected, — after a violent fit of coughing. —

On examination after death, nothing unnatural appeared in the thorax, except adhesions of the lungs to the pleura — in particular, an adhesion, very firm, of the right lobe of the lungs to the pleura, in a part where he had frequently complained of pain in his ribs time. —

The contents of the thorax, together with the trachea, larynx, os thyroidei or were removed together, —
 The thyroid, ^{stand} appeared somewhat enlarged, & hardened — upon making an incision into it — that part of it next the larynx, was ulcerated, with hard, rugged, & uneven edges — a hole was eroded into the larynx & trachea an inch in length, with hard, ulcerated edges, — and an opening upon these parts, — the inner surface of the tube was ulcerated, the whole circumference ^{& the cavity almost obliterated,} for 2 or 3 inches — The surface of the ulcerated parts was very hard & uneven, — an offensive fetid discharge before and the ulcerated parts, as well as the whole trachea & bronchia, as far as we examined, and the os thyroidei was carious in its whole substance.



VII.

Violent Concussion of the brain.

Samuel White of Ramsgate, a very active and hard labouring man, aged 36 years —

Nov. 15th 18794 — He fell 15 feet from the chimney of an unfinished house — On the fall, he struck his head several times, against pieces of timber that were in his way — He was taken up for dead — but soon showed signs of life — and not long afterward his stupor was changed into delirium. —

I saw him about an hour after the accident. — He was then raving, crying out to be helped up —

to walk upon his feet, — which soon made him faint — and obliged to resume an horizontal posture — He had a very frequent inclination to discharge his urine, and if I don retained it more than hour or two

By the fall he received three wounds upon his head — one, nearly 3 inches in length upon the top of the head ~~parallel~~^{to the right side} and about an inch from the sagittal fracture — it penetrated to the bone, and seemed to have been occasioned by an oblique stroke — as the flesh ~~was~~ and periosteum were considerably detached downward towards the right ear. The bone appeared somewhat rough, but on diligent examination, after scraping away the saturated periosteum I could discover no fracture nor bisection — The other wounds did not penetrate the bone

His pulse was very small and irregular, and his extremities cold. — He had lost a considerable quantity of blood from his wound, I immediately took away 12 ounces of blood from the arm, which raised his pulse, making it more full and regular — Warm fomentations were applied to the feet with friction, which, together with the administration of warm cordial drinks, brought on a diffusible warmth, abates the delirium and disposed to sleep. — His head was constantly fomented with towels either wrung out of warm water. — He still was delirious, and at times seemed in a sound sleep with somewhat interrupted breathing.

In the Evening, as his pulse seemed
leaped full and somewhat hard -
I again made up of Jodivaria,
and drew a small quantity of
blood from his foot. A clyster
was injected, which procured a
copious evacuation per anum.

My ingenious friend Dr. Putnam, was joined with me in
consultation - we agreed to perse-
vere in the plan we were then
pursuing, and be governed by the
symptoms as they arose.

Next morning, 16th, as his pulse
seemed full, & some fibril symptoms
appeared, I drew a little blood from the
arm, in small quantity - which
moderated the symptoms - He took
plentyfully of warm diluting drinks.

In the evening as the pulse indicated it - a small quantity of blood was taken from the orifice in the arm - which reduced the pulse to its proper Standard - Not long afterwards - the patient by some violent motions caused the orifice to bleed again. —

Next morning (17th) his pulse seemed rather too slow and weak, He drank a little wine with his other drinks & sometimes a little Sp. Camphor as a cordial. — Another Clyster was injected, which procured a sufficient evacuation.

As the case was very alarming to his friends - some of them wished the advice of Dr. Dr. Turner

of Norwich - a man of distinguished abilities and deserved eminence in surgery - A messenger was accordingly despatched to him. — The preceding night, the patient passed in a very restless manner - He was sometimes furious - would get out of bed and run round the room. —

18th — He appeared more calm and rational, than ^{he} had ever been since the accident - at noon Dr. Turner arrived - examined the patient - approved of the method of cure which we had adopted - and gave it as his opinion that the patient would recover without difficulty. — By this time, the wounds discharged a proper matter - we therefore discontinued the fomentations - and drop'd

with Cork and Bals. Polych, with compresses moistened with spirit and water over the whole —
Clysters and sudorifics were used occasionally — The delirium and other bad symptoms gradually abated, though at intervals he was wild & sometimes would commit extravagancies — These terrors were more frequent in the night time & upon first waking from sleep.

In about seven days after the accident, the patient became to appear more rational — though he sometimes seemed insapient — He complained much of pain, stiffness and soreness of the left side of his neck & shoulder

for which Spirituous embrocations
were directed —

From this time he mended
daily, and recovered without any
bad symptoms supervening except
once, when the patient by fatigue,
and exposure of himself, brought on
a pain and giddiness of his head,
but these symptoms were easily
removed by a gentle foment, warm
herbivaria & rest of body —

The wound on the top of his
head, cast off a small exfoliation
of the bone and was entirely cicat-
rized in about six weeks — at which
time the patient was able to labour
at farming as usual —

Since the Patients recovery
he has informed me, that he could
recollect no circumstances of his
fall. — He can hardly recollect
any occurrences of the first week
afterwards — And ^{of} the transaction
~~about two or three weeks~~ following
he has but a faint remembrance.

For several months after his
recovery he had at intervals, synas-
is, dizziness & a disagreeable feeling
of numbness in his head. — Which
was relieved occasionally by small
bloodlettings. — By the recommenda-
tion of his wife, the patient took
snuff — from which, he thought —
he experienced material benefit. —
N.B. June 1796. He is in perfect health,

VIII.

A wound of the Foot. —

March 10th, 1795 — Jaac Chollarff,
a healthy young man aged 20 years,
as he was chopping wood in a forest,
received a wound, with the corner
of an axe, on the right foot, at
the instep. — An artery was divided
which bled freely, — but by the applica-
tion of dry lint or it reaped.
He rode to an house, distant half
a mile — and complained much of
pain upon the suppression of the bleeding.

I saw him soon afterwards, —
and just as I arrived, an hemorrhage

Burst forth from the wound - I removed the dressings, - cleaned the wound of coagulated blood - and found the tendons of the Tibialis Anterior and Extensor Pollicis muscles - partly divided, I likewise discovered a small nerve in the wound - divided

I dressed the wound with dry lint, - which with a moderate compression of the hand, effectively stopped the haemorrhage - Upon the suspension of the bleeding, he complained of pain in the wound, which continued till the haemorrhage again burst forth, -

I removed the dressings with an intention to apply a ligature to the artery, - but it lay deep -

in one corner of the wound, and was very difficult to have up to, I therefore applied Camphor, and lint rolled in flour, pretty forcibly into the wound, and kept my finger upon it for half an hour. The hemorrhage never returned.

He complained of great pain, for a while, - but by the application of warm rum and water, to the whole foot and wrapping it in flannel, he grew easier - I directed them to continue the same application occasionally.

March 13th - the fourth day from the accident - I was desirous to visit him again as he was in great pain. I found him very restless, complaining of great pain in his whole foot.

more especially severe on the
outside, opposite the wound.—
I removed the dressings, and found
the edges of the wound much swollen,
and moistened with a thin serous
discharge — I applied soft dry
lint lightly to wound, and
distracted a former fation of simple
water, alternated with a poultice of
mash Elm bark — These applications
were continued for two days, with
some relief while the applications
continued very warm. —

15th — The symptoms became
greatly aggravated. I was sent for
in the night — The pain was intoler-
able, especially, on the outside
of the ankle joint, with a jerk

of tightness around the articulation, and great internal heat. — I applied a cold lotion of Sal. Sat, in vinegar & water, and kept cloths constantly moistened with it upon the part — He grew easier in an hour and fell asleep — This application was continued, and seemed to afford him relief for 2 or 3 days.

18th. The pain became more severe — a poultice of poppies was directed, together with the internal use of opium to abate pain, — Very little attenuation from this method indeed when he took opium in large quantities, he was somewhat easier, but the effect was not permanent. The wound had never discharged

a proper pres. — indeed very little
of any thing — I had some
hopes of producing an abatement
of the symptoms, If I could by any
means procure a free discharge,
I accordingly applied to the wound
a plaster of Diath. cum gum,
with the addition of a small
quantity of Merc. corros. subl. which
I have found very useful in
promoting a free discharge from
wounds. — It had that effect in
this case, and seemed to afford
some relief — and was continued —

The earth bath, which I have
found singularly efficacious in
many cases of obstinate and deep
inflammation, was applied

from which I experienced great relief for 2 or 3 days — The method I made up of was, to apply a ^{warmed} sufficient quantity of fresh earth entirely to cover the whole foot and ankle. — A small suppuration formed upon the ~~ant~~ side of the foot which I opened, — It discharged a proper pus, but brought very little relief — I again had recourse to the Jatunium potion — sometimes in the form of a poultice —

22. My ingenious friend Dr Putnam saw the patient with me. We could not think of any thing more likely to afford relief than what had been done. — I afterward made up of a poultice of Lime, neutralized with vinegar, with the addition

of poppy leaves, and thickened with bran, - this was continued for several days, with very little abatement of the pain. — The long continuance of pain and want of rest had debilitated and emaciated the patient. — The symptomatic fever, however which was severe in the first part of his confinement was evidently much abated, and the pain was not so constant. —

27th. The pain, from being very severe, almost all night before, suddenly ceased, and he complained of numbness in the foot. — I made up of friction — applied a strong decoction of Petty morel root, mixed with spirit — and

as the foot was Edematous, I applied a roller, moderately tight.

The patient by long confinement, had become very uneasy, and low in spirits - he wished some further advice. — By my desire Dr^r. Waldo of Mansfield a man of distinguished abilities in the medical profession, was called into consultation with me March 29th.

It was agreed on, to exhibit Opium freely, - to apply emulsion of Quassia & the Petty morel &c as before - and an emollient poultice over the whole foot and ankle to be renewed once in 4 or 5 hours - It was thought advisable to omit the plaster, & use no applications to the ulcer, but endeavour to support the fungus with lint.

We perceived a small fluctuation of matter on the out side of the, not however sufficiently advanced to justify an incision — The method we had agreed on was pursued for several days, with very little alteration in the symptoms, — the suppuration of the abscess, did not advance — the ulcer did not discharge a proper pus, — indeed scarcely any thing, and was filled with a loose flabby fungus — I applied vitriol & Sap. Infernalis, which suppressed the fungus, and afterwards the plaster mentioned before. This method caused the ulcer to discharge a better matter & disposed to healthy granulations. — Instead of the emolient poultice, I applied one composed of the roots of Petty morel

and poppy leaves, ^{boiled &} made into a
proper compoſition with Rye bran-

April 3rd. The suppuration of the
abce being sufficiently advanced,
I made an incision into it with a
lancet, and gave discharge to a
considerable quantity of proper pus.

4th On visiting him, I found
him, in a very low state - He com-
plained of many disagreeable and
insufferable feelings, universally, &
especially at his Stomach - His
appetite for food, which had been
very small for a considerable time -
had more wholly left him - He fell
and uttered aversion to taking any thing.
He had very little pain in his foot,
but a peculiar disagreeable feeling.
His spirits were very low - tears flowed

promptly, and he entirely des-
paired of recovery. — I immediately
began friction of the foot & leg
with my hands — ordered the patient
a glass of spirit & an egg, which
was several times repeated, while I
continued the friction, and adminis-
tered the greatest of all cordials —
which is hope. — Within an hour
the patient became in excellent
spirits & his disagreeable feelings
wholly left him — I then applied
compresses moistened with a mixture
of Vine. Myrrh & pure spirit —
with a roller over the whole —
I directed a continuall of the
stimulant plan, with as much
rich, nutritious food as could
be taken. —

From this time he mended daily
and from being unable to sit up,
became able in a week afterwards, -
(April 10th) to walk a little upon
crutches - By the help of the
stimulants mentioned, with bitters,
he has had a very good appetite,
He had some paroxysms of hair,
which declined gradually - the
urine passed without difficulty,
and by the use of bandage, Friction
and the usual remedies in such cases
he acquired sufficient strength
in the part to labour at Farming
as usual in 2 or 3 months -

June 1796 - He has recovered
a perfect use of his ankle & foot -

IX. —

A Fracture of the Skull —

Sept^o 30th 1793. —

J. W. — of B —
 a robust man aged 33 years,
 fell from an apple-tree 15 feet, —
 his head struck against a rock. —
 He was carried in safety, and soon
 after lost blood largely —
 my worthy Inspector Dr. Walde,
 saw the Patient 3 hours afterwards
 and I with him. — He was then
 totally void of sense, with an
 apoplectic paroxysm in his breathing,
 his pulse faint perceptible —

Dr. W. forthwith made an incision
 through the scalp 2 inches in

length, nearly in the direction of the coronal suture, upon the left side, when marks of the greatest contusion appeared.— A very extensive fracture by this means was discovered.

An oval piece of the skull was then removed, comprehend^{ing} the greater part of the temporal muscle. The temporal artery was necessarily divided, but owing to the confused state of the parts did not bleed profusely.

A number of loose fragments were removed—some of which pierced the dura mater. This membrane appeared very livid & tense—ripping up when the Cranium was removed.

The depressions were raised—the coagulated blood removed, and nothing more attempted, except to apply first loosely to the parts.

Very little alteration of the symptoms were perceptible, except his breathing appeared rather easier. He died about 12 hours after the accident.

Next day, I made an examination of the head - I extracted two angular pieces of bone - partly from the left parietal and a part from the frontal bone. — An extent of the cranium was now removed nearly four inches in diameter upon a median. — The dura mater was detached to a greater extent even beyond the sagittal suture to the right side — On making an incision through this membrane, a large quantity of coagulated blood was found between it and the pia mater — Small dots of coagulated blood were diffused throughout the brain even to its centre, with an unusual transparency of its vessels. —

X. Convulsion of the Brain

April 20th 1795 An apprentice boy of W. E. G. of P - aged 14 years fell from a horse. - He was stunned by the fall, but soon got up and walked to the house which was several rods distant. - He behaved in an unusual manner. the family were alarmed, and asked him what was the matter - He answered "Nothing" - and immediately fell down senseless -

He was taken up, & his feet put into warm water, & his temples rubbed with Sp. Camph. by which means he came to & vomited - They found out that he had fallen from a horse & concluded that he hurt his head -

I was soon after called - found him dozing & almost senseless,
 his pulse small though pretty
 regular, - He seemed in great
 distress, his feet were purple &
 his face somewhat bloated, -
 By dint of shaking him & repeated
 enquiry I got from him that
 he had hurt his head & that
 it ached - I examined the head
 & found no appearance of injury
 except that at the under part
 of the Os Occipitis, there appears
 a small tumefaction & he complain'd
 a little on pressing the part -

He was taken up & placed
 in a chair, he vomited & appeared
 faint, - but was revived by cordials

Dashed a vein in the arm which
 at first bled freely - it soon
 collapsed, but by applying warm
 water with friction, it bled freely
 when for a pint was evacuated he
 became faint & vomited - He was
 then sent to bed & soon afterwards
 appeared much relieved. - Proke
 distinctly though still somewhat listless.
 I directed, that he should take
 Sp. Camp. mixed with hot water
 occasionally & a plenty of warm
 tea - with spiritous emusions
 to the head - A cathart was soon
 after administered which occasioned
 a discharge by stool, by which he
 appeared much relieved.

About six hours afterward, Dr. H. -
 having a patient in the same house

called them, & finding him still inclined to doze, his pulse had become pretty full & hard, he took away to a pint more blood. It relieved him, & he became gradually more sensible - through the course of the night he was somewhat peevish, on being suddenly awakened. - Next morning, when he first arope he felt a slight dizziness which soon disappeared. He felt no other complaint but weakness. He soon recovered his former strength,

XI.

Compound Fracture of the Leg.

Mrs M. Phillips, of Boston, aged 16 years, a young lady of a delicate habit of body, was riding into the country in a chaise ~~with~~. The carriage was overturn'd in Thompson Sept^r 25th 1795. She leaped out upon the ground, and her right foot was caught in a hole, in the ground, by which means the Tibia & Fibula of that leg were fractured, and the Tibia forced through the skin and stocking, a little below the middle and

towards the internal and back part
of the leg. —

I saw her about 3 hours after
the accident and recited the
foregoing account —

She did not complain of pain.
There was a constant oozing of blood
from the external wound, and a
considerable transfection of the limb
from extravasated blood within. —
I dried the wound with dry lint
and compress, and applied the tail'd
bandage, over which broad splints
of cedar were applied reaching ~~from~~
above the knee & lower than the
ankle joint, well defended with

battened wool and covered with soft flannel. These were secured with ligatures, & the limb laid in a relaxed position. I moistened all the dressings with spirit, diluted with twice the quantity of water, and ordered them to be kept constantly moistened with the same, and exhibited as anodyne.

Soon after the accident, a messenger had been despatched for Dr. Titch of Oxford about 15 miles - I was therefore requested to tarry all night to consult with him - He arrived about 10 o'clock in the morning - At the particular request of the Father of the young lady who was present - I removed the dressings, that the limb might

be critically interpreted by Dr. Fiske
Re approaching the profusion and
duration of the limb - they were
reapplied as before —

26th I removed the upper splint
and unfolded the bandage - all
things appeared in order - the
tumefaction somewhat diminished -
I directed a continuation of the same
applications with an oozing
medium to procure an evaporation
by the bands. —

27th I was to meet Dr. Fiske
on the car; but as he did not
attend at the time, I examined
the limb as the day before —

Some tumefaction appeared — I continued the same applications and as the aperient medicine had not produced the desired effect, I directed a flesher to be administered with an anodyne at night. —

Not long after I left the Patient Dr. Tiff arrived, — He had at our first meeting informed me that he had found the application of stiff leather, to be more eligible in ^{some} fractures than splints — His application he now thought proper to recommend in this case, and left I should not understand his particular method, he prepared a pair him self. —

29th The limb remained much in the same state - I applied the leather agreeable to the directions of Dr. Fisk though somewhat doubtful of the success of it - It was a piece of saddle leather, shaped to the limb and extended from the middle of the calf of the leg to the ankle, - secured with ligatures near the top and bottom, which brought the edges, within an inch of each other.

30th The limb was in a good position with but little tumefaction. The leather, by being kept constantly moist, had become very flexible.

and afforded, as I conceived, very little support to the limb - but as the bones were still in apposition. I continued it, but added a broad ligature near the middle, which I thought absolutely necessary - The same applications continued. —

In this manner we daily proceeded, and when the tint was somewhat suspended by the discharge, we removed it - She took anodynes occasionally - Her bowels were kept soluble by laxatives and glysters, and appearances were favourable till Oct^r. 3rd. When I found the bone somewhat disjoined, - the inflammation

and pain increased - I seduced the bones and dressed in the same manner
 4th I found things in the same state - the bones dislocated - I therefore removed the leather, seduced the bones and applied the splints in the same manner as at first. —

5th Appearance were more favourable - the inflammation and tumefaction somewhat subsided - a considerable large fleshy discharge from the sore - the began to take the bark. —

6th The discharge was of a better quality - Inflammation much

diminished. — She was troubled much
 with Cramps, on attempting motion —
 these however subsided in a few
 days. — The limb was afterwards
 daily dress'd — with the addition of
 a splint of Bassett Stuff well
 depended — applied upon the anterior
 part of the tibia — Dry lint, and
 sometimes lint spread with emollient
 ointment was daily applied to
 the sore, — which discharged a
 moderate quantity of good pus,
 but did not advance in cicatrization
 as we wished. — With a view to
 promote this we applied a solution
 of Sal. Saturni to the sore, for several

days, - which not succeeding we applied a plaster of Drach. c. gum, with rather better effect - the sore appearing rather clearer - still however it healed but slowly.

16th. The upper splint was removed and a stay, made of pieces of whalebone connected together nearly in the same manner as women's stays - was applied and secured with ligatures which comprehend the forward splint - the under broad splint was still kept in place as a defense -

Not long afterwards, an inflammation appeared upon the

for and adjacent parts - However no attention was made in the ~~parts~~
~~treatment~~ and the inflammation subsided in a few days -

The same joint was gradually and daily extended and she was allowed plenty of wear with Barbado

23rd She was taken out of bed and sat in a chair with her leg laid in a horizontal position. She daily gained flesh and strength, and the sore advanced in healing the tumefaction almost wholly gone.

Nov. 6th The stay & flints were removed and a flannel roller applied

from the knee to the ankle joint -
 the bones had firmly united together
 and the limb in a good direction -
 She sat a part of the time with her
 foot to the floor, in a natural
 position, without any inconvenience
 except a slight Pedema. —

Several days afterwards an inflam-
 mation appeared about the wound
 for which we laid the limb again
 in a horizontal position and
 applied a lotion of Sal-Saturni.
 and other disintinct remedies -
 but were obliged to have recourse
 to an emollient poultice, which
 increased the discharge, and soon

removed the inflammation — She gained daily till Nov^r. 18th when she sat out for Boston in a horse=chaise — and performed the journey in three days — nearly sixty miles — Her health & strength gained much by the journey —

I was informed that the bone was not firmly seated till several months afterwards, when a small exfoliation of the bone had taken place.

She recovered a perfect use of the limb. —

Remarks —

This patient was originally of a delicate habit of body, and for

Several months before the accident
 was in ~~an~~ Amorousha. —
 She was at a considerable distance
 from home, and was afflicted with
 the Nostalgia of Dr. Cullen, or
 Home-sickness. — The warmth
 and indeed the whole leg was several
 times inflamed to a considerable
 degree — Repet'd attacks of inflam-
 mation were preceded for several
 days, by depression & low spirits —
 after which a loss of appetite and
 slight febrile symptoms would
 take place. — Last of all the
 inflammation of the wound would
 appear, and continue for several

days. - It would then subside without any material alteration in the management of the case. — No obvious cause for these attacks of inflammation could be traced. —

XII.

An Hamatocele.

M. F. — in of Pomfret a hearty
laborious man aged 55 years,
had an hydrocele of the Tunica
Vaginalis of about 3 years standing.

Dec^r 7th 1795, On getting over a
sailed fence in the evening he fell
and a large rail from the fence
immediately fell between his legs
upon his scrotum, and ruptured the
Tunica Vaginalis — The contained
water was immediately diffused into
the cellular texture of the scrotum,

The whole sternum began to swell, and as it increased in size, became very painful. And in a few hours the man's distress was great — with faintness and trembling — I was sent for in the night, and arrived very early next morning — The above account I received from the patient whose distress was great — The sternum was enlarged nearly to size of a man's head, with a beginning erysiposis.

I immediately drew off half a pint of blood from his arm, which gave great relief from the pain; even while the blood was flowing — A gentle dose of Sal. Glauber. was directed and

cloths moistened in a solution of
Sar. Saturin & Sal. Ammon. in
vinegar and water were applied
to the protion, cold - and directed
to be kept constantly moistened
with the same -

10th - The pain had entirely ceased and
the temperature was greatly abated -
though the tunica vaginalis appeared
to be distended and there was a
great degree of erythema in the
protion and penis - —

I gave it as my opinion that
there was a quantity of extravasated
blood in the vaginal tunix, and that
an Incision would be necessary to

remove it — However concluded to endeavour to dislodge the tumor — Camphor was added to the external applications.

11th He complained of pain in his joints and was somewhat feverish — I drew off a small quantity of blood which removed these symptoms —

12th The tumor function daily though slowly diminished & the erythropygia decreased. — I directed to foment the scrotum with a solution of Sal. Annm. in vinegar & water, with the addition of Sp. Camphr. — Not,

15th The erythropygia had almost

wholly disappeared - and the size
of the fistula reduced to about the
same, ~~that~~ it was before before the
accident. —

Though appearances were thus
favourable, yet there remained still
a degree of distension of the vaginal
tumour plainly, to me, indicated
a quantity of extravasated blood within.
I gave it as my opinion that the patient
could get no relief but by an operation.
But as he was in every respect comfort-
able, he yet entertained a hope that
he might get as well as before the
accident without the trouble of an
operation. —

I stated to the Patient that

he might for three days, if he
should grow no worse, try the dissection
plan, - and if at the end of that
time he should be no better I should
refuse to serve him any longer but
upon condition of his subscription to
the operation —

18th I saw him again — Every
thing in the same state as before, except
the tumor was ^{more} inviolate, which was a
little ^{more} distended — He was then
ready to submit to the operation —
Accordingly I made an incision
three inches in length on the anterior
part of the tumor and immediately
extracted nearly a pint of gummy blood

I draped the wound with dry lint &
 Infusinato a little between the edges
 within the tunica vaginalis, and
 over it applied compresses moistened
 in a decoction of Spigelia root and
 Rum - & directions given to keep them moist

21st I saw him. - The inflammatory
 symptoms did not run high - the
 dressings were intolerably fetid - for
 by keeping them constantly moistened
 the extravasated blood that was left behind
 in the operation, constantly discharged
 through the dressings in a disolved state,
 the dressings were loosed and I
 removed the whole - draped the sore
 with dry lint as before, and poured

on a small quantity Bals. Polych. in
hopes to quicken digestion — Emolient
Poultice were directed to be exhibited.

22^d — I dress'd as before —

23^d & 24th Things much in the same
state, the tips of the wound rather
dry, he complained of pain sometimes
in the course of the spermatic chord.
On the latter day I dress'd the sore with
an emolient Ointment & applied an
emolient poultice over the whole —
He began to take the Bark. —

25th He was better in every respect.
The ulcer discharged a laudable fluid,
& the tumefaction much diminished.
The same applications continued. —

26th The Ulcer discharged a pretty large quantity of well concreted pus.
I dress'd with dry lint and applied Cabbage leaves over the whole —

In a few days afterward, the Cabbage leaves were discontinued, and nothing more applied than dry lint to the sore and compresses wet with brandy to the whole festerum. — He continued to mend daily and Jan. 14, 25th the sore was entirely healed, the festerum & *Stomica Vaginale* contracting to a natural size. — He walked 3 miles on foot to Ju me, in perfect health, except a degree of weakness occasioned by his long confinement.

I censured him for his imprudence in exposing himself to the cold & walking such a distance, and admonished him to be very careful of his health. But he disregarding all admonitions, continued to expose himself day & night to the inclemency of the weather. He laboured long, frequently walking considerable distances at a time & drinking too freely — By thus exposing himself Feb. 2^d — He was seized with a violent Pneumonia, with which he had been several times before attacked — He continued to grow worse for 24 hours before a physician could be procured, & died in 4 days afterwards. The first time I contents were found till death.

XIII.

A Compound Fracture
of the Leg.

Nov^r. 20^r 1795 A Son of Col.
S. Goopsmore of Ponfret aged 6
years - fell from the fore part of
a waggon laden with 30 Cwt. -
and both wheels of the waggon
passed over his left. leg —

I saw him about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after
the accident - found the Tibia
fractured, about 2 inches above the
inner ankle, - with a large contused
wound 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length extending

obliquely from near the insertion of the Tendo Achilles, upward & to the fore part of the leg - the wound partly divided the Tendon & penetrated to the bone. There was a great contusion of the soft parts & extravasation of blood.

The lad did not complain of great pain, except on attempting motion, when he was immediately seized with violent spasms - I applied dry lint to the wound - the tailed bandage to the limb, and over all broad splints of cedar, bound with ligatures. The limb was placed in a plaster of composition. He soon became easy and with the assistance of an anodyne slept easily all night - The dressings were divided

to be kept constantly moistened
with a Solution of Saci. Saturni in
vinegar & water, cold.

21st He remained quiet till afternoon
when he became restless & had some
degree of Fever - his bowels were
rendered soluble by St. Lafft - with
an enodgyn at night, by which means
he often relle

22nd. Appearances were favourable -
I untied the ligatures, removed the
upper splint, & laid open the bandage.
There was very little tension or
discolouration of the limb the
position was good & it was dressed
as before,

The same applications were continued
25th. The tumefaction had somewhat
subsided. I then applied a clean
bandage & directed the dressings
to be kept moistened with Spirit
& water. — The upper Spirit
was daily taken off — the bandage
unfolded, — the compresses & external
lint removed — but what lint
adhered to the sore was left to be
thrown off by subsequent suppuration.
He generally required an enema
at night — & plasters were occasionally
used to remove softness. —

Dec. 2^d. The dressings were completely
removed, when a tolerable digestion
had taken place. The sore was

dressed with an emollient ointment
Spread on lint. — No other appli-
cations continued —

He was dressed in this manner
daily, there was a moderate discharge
of matter — & the limb minded daily.
When the suppuration had almost
wholly subsided, we added another
narrow splint to the anterior part
of the tibia — When the cicatrization
had considerably advanced the sore
was dressed with dry lint only. —

The cure advanced without any
trouble from symptoms except stiffness
which required a daily use of liniment

or laxatives by the mouth — This symptom continued till he was able to exercise in an erect posture — And a want of attention to its removal never failed to bring on disagreeable symptoms, such as fair & some degree of fever —

In about thirty days from the accident, we removed ^{the} splints, all except the anterior one, which was continued a few days longer — At the end of seven weeks the sore was healed & he could bear his weight upon the limb. — Which afterward became equally useful as the other.

XIV.

Jan'y 26th 1796 - David Joffin
of Pomfret, a hard labouring man,
about 6 feet in height & forty years
of age - was sliding down from a
hay loft, before it was fairly light,
in the morning. - A saxe was standing
by the side of the loft almost perpendi-
cular. - The small end of the saxe
handle entered the arm, penetrating
upwards and towards the left side, about
22 inches, - as was evident, from the
appearance of excrement upon the same
handle to that distance. —

He was sensible that the end of the handle was obstructed in its further progress, by its bearing against his ribs on the left side. — He swayed his body to the right, and by that means broke the rake handle, near the head of it, and came down upon the floor. —

Soon afterwards, he extracted the instrument himself, being alone, and walked near an hundred rods to his house.

I saw him about 6 hours after the accident — he was in great distress & complained of much pain in his left shoulder and hip. — His countenance was very pale, but he was somewhat recovered from ^{his} faintness & coldness —

I immediately drew off about 12 ounces of blood from his arm - which gave some relief. - A warm fermentation of spirit and water was applied to the thorax & abdomen, and a solution of Sal. Saturni to the anus - as he was thirsty, cooling drinks were liberally administered. — In the afternoon, as his pain was violent, with considerable degree of fever and restlessness, I put his feet into tepid water & bled him from the foot - At night an opiate was administered, by which he got some rest —

By the 11th His pain was not so violent as

the day before - it was, however yet few & attended with a throbbing sensation. He was again bled in small quantity, by which he experienced relief - A small quantity of spirit water was injected into the anus, which occasioned some pain, and at length came away, with no addition, except a little bloody mucus. He had some difficulty in voiding his urine, - which he was obliged to do in an erect posture - at which times a small quantity of fetid matter was discharged at the anus - similar to the first discharge from a lacerated wound on the surface of the body - The opiate was repeated at night which produced some sleep

28th The symptoms were much the same - by my direction the attendants drew off a small quantity of blood from the vein in the arm - this gave some relief - an opiate was then administered.

29th An Epiphætis was applied upon the left half ribs - where he complained of the greatest pain - this being the place where he felt the end of the broken handle at the time of the accident. -

30th The epiphætis had done its office & the pain was abated - but there was some disagreeable sensations in the bowels which clearly arose from the retention of faeces, I indicated some evacuation —

The probability of the intestines being wounded, had deterred us from the use of any thing to evacuate the bowels - hoping rather to trust the healing of the wound to nature & a low diet. But the necessity of an evacuation being now apparent - A small quantity of a decoction of Elm bark was injected into the anus, by which means we produced a considerable discharge of faecal matter - He still however complained of uneasy sensations in the upper part of the bowels - Op. Cast. was administered frequently in small quantities till a plentiful evacuation was produced This relieved the intestines - but still there was a degree of pain & irritation, in

the region of the diaphragm —
The epiphaffia was repeated several times in this region whenever there happened to be most pain. — From which applications there was apparent temporary relief —

31st. The symptoms much the same we continued the same plan, applying fomentations to the abdomen, and taking away small quantities of blood, when the increase of pain and inflammatory symptoms made it ~~unbearable~~.

Feby 1st. He expectorated a small quantity of bloody matter, and was rather easier — His bowels regular, his diet liquid & nourishing & occasional aperients,

107.

Feb, 4th. He was oppressed in breathing,
and at evening had a violent fit of
coughing, and expectorated a large
quantity of putrid coagulated blood —
which almost exhausted him — After
the violence of the coughing was
over, he became more easy, and
with the assistance of an anodyne,
slept some that night.

3rd — In the morning, he had
another violent fit of coughing, and
expectorated, as before, a large quantity
of putrid bloody matter — He contin-
ued to cough at intervals throughout
the day — At evening he had a
most violent paroxysm, which almost

Suffocated him - & left him very faint & languid - The matter expectorated was most intolerably fetid. — —
 In consultation with a Physician, it was agreed that he should take the Bark, with wine, as we were apprehensive of an immediate mortification —

4th He was in great distress, and had several paroxysms of coughing — Medicines for promoting expectoration were ordered by the Physician, such as Gum. Ammon. — Glyciorrh. &c &c & the bark continued.

5th I visited him in the morning - found his distress increased — The comp-

of ~~the~~ great oppression of breathing
 and a sense of fulness across the breast
 the pulse was hard - with other
 symptoms of inflammation —
 I immediately took away a small
 quantity of blood from the arm, which
 gave great relief — The bark, however,
 disagreed with him — it was therefore
 discontinued. —

I visited him again in the
 evening — his distress had returned —
 I therefore again took away a very
 small quantity of blood, with evident
 abatement of the symptoms. — another
 sippafti was applied & an anodyne
 given, which procured him some rest for the night.

This cough was ~~of~~^{yet} troublesome & he, at intervals, expectorated a bloody matter. — But it appeared better consoled, & was brought up with less labour. —

On We continued in the same place — was obliged daily to draw off a small quantity of blood — He was ordered a nutritious but light diet, & nothing else was attempted.

From this time there was no great alteration in the symptoms, except the daily increasing weakness — The eruptions were separated occasionally with small bleedings when the

urgency of the pain & demanded,
Opiates were usually given in the
evening which generally produced
considerable sleep.

8th In the morning, he complained
of uneasy sensations & pain in his
left side & leg. — This symptom,
to me denoted a stagnation in the
circulation — and I accordingly reported
it to the attendants as an alarming one.
He however, continued as comfortable
as usual throughout the day — But
at night, on visiting him, I found
him in great distress — breathing with
much difficulty. — I took away
a small quantity of blood but it

gave him no relief. — The blood
after standing a few minutes,
appeared to be in a dissolved state.
Opiates were administered freely - but
no sleep could be obtained — A
disposition for it appeared - but
when the patient got into a drowsy
state - he was almost suffocated
with the matter in the Bronchia,
which he was unable to expel orate.

9th In the morning, cold sweats
with coldness & numbness in the
extremities came on, which indicated
an univeral mortification —
He however, lived, till near sun-set

retaining his senses perfectly to
the last, and died without a
struggle or groan. —————

Leave was requested to examine
the body - but the prejudices of
his friends against it, could not
be overcome. —————

XV

Nathan Thayer of Thompson a healthy man aged 40 Oct. 25th 1796 In fighting received a blow with a mans fist he was knocked down and stunned by the blow, —

A considerable hemorrhage from within the eyelid took place. Pain and tumfaction immediately followed to a great degree —

Next day Oct. 26th a Physician was called who ordered the eye to be fomented spirit and water but the pain and tumfaction increasing he made use of an emollient poultice of rose leaves. He was purged with Sal. Glauber. And Oct. 30 he was bled & blistered on his left arm. Notwithstanding all which the pain constantly increased, though the external tumfaction was somewhat diminished —

Oct. 31st I saw him with the Physician who was first called. He was attended with a constant pain in his Eye which at times became very violent, shooting back into his head —

This was some tumefaction & soreness of the external parts around the eye extending to that side of the head and face. The globe of the eye was much tumefied. The membrane conjunctiva was much inflamed with a wound $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length just above the cornea. No appearance of the pupil could be distinguished through the cornea this membrane appeared to be distended with coagulated blood and the upper part of it bore marks of great contusion. Not the last glimmering of light could be distinguished upon separation of the eyelids. Under all these circumstances I gave it as my opinion that the eye would never again be useful, and hinted to the patient that it might become necessary to make an incision through the cornea to evacuate the extravasated blood. To this he was extremely adverse and desired by all means that we would endeavour by some other method to relieve him.

We directed compresses to be applied to the eye

and kept constantly moistened to the eye and
with a cold solution of Sac. Satur. & winegar and
water, and that the patient should take an
anodyne at night which might be repeated
whenever the violence of the pain made it
necessary. —

Nov. 2nd. I again saw him with the
Physician. The pain and tumefaction of the eye
had diminished, he had been able rest tolerably
for the last two nights without the anodyne
which had been entirely omitted. He had however
the night before experienced some sudden
startings in his sleep succeeded by un-
iversal tremblings for a few moments and when
I visited him he complained of a slight pain
and uneasiness in his limbs. We directed an an-
odyne to be immediately exhibited; on critical ex-
amination of the globe of the eye; appearance was
the same as two days before, except tumefaction now
diminished and the inflammation somewhat lessened.

And the patient observed that the sense of distention in the eye was lessened and that motion caused a deep pain; no light could be discerned. I stated to him the extreme improbability of a reabsorption of the blood extravasated in the globe of the eye; and that an opening in the eye would be necessary to evacuate it—

The patient expressed his aversion to an operation of that kind, especially as he felt himself better, and wished us to endeavour a diuresis of the extravasated fluids for a few days longer. For which purpose we directed a continuance of the sennuin lotion and enjoined the absolute necessity of anodynes not only to remove pain and restlessness but to obviate the startings and tremors to which he had become liable.

Warm sudorific at night was directed in case of pain in the extremities or general restlessness.

Nov. 6th. I again saw him with his physician the appearances were but little altered the

inflammation and tumefaction somewhat abated. The same appearance of extravasated blood within the cornea; the operation was again proposed but objected to by the patient. We then added a weak solution of Sal. Annm. and a little Sp. Crys. to the Saturinine application.

10th The cornea appeared of a greenish cast was insensible to the probe and appeared rather fluid; the same applications were continued.

15th The symptoms were more violent for two or three days past, the pain in the eye had been very acute extending at times all over the head. The cornea appeared of the colour of purulent matter rather of a greenish cast.

The operation was proposed again but rigidly objected to. A poultice was applied, composed of a saturinine with red rose leaves mixed with rye bran (a little warm) and applied once in 5 hours.

19th I saw him again - The symptoms had rather

er augmented since I saw him last. The poultice disagreed with him so much that it had been omitted for two or three days past and the sarsaparilla lotion instituted. The inflammation and pain of the eye was more excessive; a large epiprestic was applied to the nape of the neck; and a large dose of opium administered.

21st. I again met his physician to consult on the case; we were likewise joined by another gentleman of the faculty. All the symptoms were aggravated the pain in his head intolerable. We were unanimously of opinion that there was a pressing necessity for an opening of the eye — I accordingly made a transverse incision of the cornea ^{about} an inch in length opposite to the pupil, this was effected with difficulty, owing to inflamed, thickened and indurated state of the cornea. A discharge was given to about half a tea spoonfull of dark coloured granous matter. — The operation gave him great pain for an hour or two and ceased in a great measure after the exhibition of an opiate and he slept better

that night then he had done for a fortnight before.

22nd Next morning his pains had very much abated, and on separating the edges of the divided cornea near a teashoon full of bloody serum was evacuated; the solution of safranum Saturni was continued, a small quantity of blood was drawn from the arm and as he was constive a solution of Sal. Glauber was diluted sufficient to open his bowels.

23rd The pain had abated very much, and on separating the edges of the divided cornea a quantity of bloody serous matter was evacuated of a greenish cast, nearly equal to what was evacuated the day before. The afternoon following he had a paroxysm of pain in his eye and head, but slept well at night other remedies as usual.— This method was ~~and~~ followed; the edges of the cornea was daily separated, the discharge from within daily diminished and became more free from the bloody tincture and the pain and tumfaction gradually lessened—

28th He had been constive for five day and had not made ~~the~~ known to his physician who attended him.

In consequence of which his appetite began to fail and the pain to increase. He was directed to take Sal. Glauber sufficient to open his bowels; he took a small quantity not sufficient to procure an evacuation, and it was not until next day that he had any thing pass his bowels, during which time he suffered severely from the pain which became easier soon after the evacuation. From this time he mended gradually; the globe of the eye diminishing in size, and the inflammation and pain abating by degrees —
 Decr. 2^d He was better in every respect the bark was administered —

9th He gradually recovered full strength. His eye was much diminished — The pain pain much abated though yet he had some degree of pain at times —

The wound made in the cornea was entirely closed but that in the sclerotica made by the blow was not yet healed. He was directed to apply spirit and water to the eye — He took the air out of doors and was desired to expose himself daily and gradually to it —

April 3rd 1797

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I was called to visit a son of Mrs. S. D. of ~~Dr.~~ aged ~~years~~ years and received the following account of his case - About 2 years before, he fell and hurt his ^{right} knee; he complained of pain afterwards but it soon ceased and little notice was taken of it. The knee after ward began gradually to enlarge, and was somewhat painful, - His mother applied such remedies to it as she was possessed of for upwards of ~~three~~ a year, during which time the complaint increased constantly though gradually - Dr. L. of Norwich an eminent surgeon was then consulted; who saw the lad at intervals for several weeks, and applied such remedies as he thought proper without producing any abatement of the disorder - The mother then had recourse to her skill again. She applied various remedies and carried the lad to the springs at Stafford to drink of and bathe in the mineral waters of that place - Notwithstanding the disease of ~~the~~

of the knee increased inviolately; it became gradually enlarged with a wasting of the limb a bone and below attended with severe pain especially during the night time, and spasms of the muscles of the limb — In this situation I found him. The knee was very sensible to the touch; a small degree of pressure with the finger causing a considerable degree of pain; there was evidently a preternatural heat in the part, the knee was in a bent position, owing to the contracted state of the flexor tendons. —

Something like a fluctuation of a fluid was to be felt in several parts of the knee, and the least motion of the joint gave him great pain —

I drew some blood from a vein in his foot and directed an epispastur as large as the palm of my hand to be applied to the anterior part of the knee —

5th I saw him again, The Epipastice had produced a large effusion of serum with some relief of the pain another was directed to be applied to the interior part of the joint.

A small dose of Sal. Glaub. was ordered to be administered the succeeding morning, to be repeated two days afterwards,

9th The Epipastice had done its office but some spasms of the flexor muscles had, at intervals more scarce than seven in the night taken place and an exquisite soreness of the blistered places.

A solution of Sal. Saturni was directed to be applied over the plasters of serate upon the blistered places; with the exhibition of an anodyne pill every night.

12th. The spasms had somewhat abated; and the blistered parts were nearly healed another epipastice was directed to be applied

to the posterior part of the knee joint,
with a continuation of the other remedies.

15th. The symptoms were much the same; he
took the bark ~~now~~.

18th. The symptoms were somewhat abated
I directed an epispastis to be applied to the an-
terior part of the joint as that part was healed.

21st. The spasms were increased, attended with
violent pain at intervals; a continuance of
the remedies were diluted more especially a frequent
repetition of anodyne. Warm water was directed
to be poured on the part affected twice a day, from
as great a height as he could bear. — After a few
trials however it was discontinued on account of
the extreme pain tendencies of the part and the
pain it gave even when the fall was small. —

Some swelling of the fastened leg and foot took
place which increased towards night & abated in the morning.

27th I was joined in consultation by Dr. Thawer
 a man of deserved eminence in the profession.—
 He gave it as his opinion that the disease was
 incurable, and that amputation must be the fi-
 nal result of the business. However he thought
 the operation might be delayed a while with safe-
 ty. He recommended as an easy external application
 to the knee—Cerate Sapon. spread on a soft piece
 of linen and worn constantly upon the part— and
 on account of the spasmodic state the patient was
 in (though the ~~synthetic~~ spasms had abated) he ad-
 vised a mixture of two parts of antimonial wine
 with one of Laudanum—10 or 15 drops once in two or
 three hours during the day—These remedies were
 not then prepared, and the other remedies were
 continued (viz) a solution of Sec. Labor. to the part
 with anodynes internally—

29th. The pain and spasms of the limb were
 some-what abated I advised the application of

earth made into the form of a poultice with tepid water, and renewed four or five times a day, to the part. —

May 3rd The symptoms of pain, tumefaction and spasms of the limb had abated very much, which was imputed to the application of the earth, as that had been almost the only ~~remedies~~ remedy for several days. It had been omitted generally in the night time. — However I urged the continuance of it day and night as whenever any ointment applied before had given so much relief —

I directed the anodyne mixture to be given thrice a day, 10 drops together with the bark, which he took as often in doses of a tea spoonful in substance with a full of crude opium at night.

The bad symptoms had considerably abated. The pain had become much less severe & I directed a continuance of the bark and anodyne mixture, but the full at night to be omitted —

The knee was directed to be washed before the renewal of the poultice each time, with a solution of Sec. Saturni.—

15th

The pain, tumfaction and heat of the part, had abated still farther, the knee measured an inch less in circumference than it did before the application of the earth, & the mother had diminished the quantity of the bath and wished a discontinuance as it was somewhat disagreeable to the patient.—

This I strongly opposed and enforced the necessity of its continuance.—The other remedies were continued, to which I subjoined friction with the naked hand to the extent of an hour daily.—

The same mode of proceeding was persisted in till June 5th with apparent benefit. I then applied a caustic spread on leather as large as a cent on each side of the joint upon the apophyses Femoris with directions that they should be kept upon

The part till a sufficient eschar should be produced. Cloths moistened with cold water were directed to be constantly applied to the joint and the eschars dressed with ung. emol. —

June 9th I saw him again, the caustics had exerted a great degree of pain, and were removed within an hour of their application; the eschar did not extend through the true skin, therefore very trifling sores were produced, which were nearly healed. The lad protested against a reapplication of the caustic —

I therefore applied an epispastix of the size of the caustics and on the same places, directing that they should be kept open with vesicating ointments and cold water applied as usual to knee —

19th I again visited him direct the issues to be kept running in the same manner and prepared a mixture of Veg. Min. water and sal ami strong to be diluted with cold water and applied to the knee —

The issues were kept running five or six weeks and often wands. They were healed up—mercurial frition was used to the knee at intervals for several weeks. There together with the occasional use of such blisters and the mixt. Natr. before mentioned constituted our plan of treatment. He took the hooping cough, this ~~abated~~ abated with seeming mildness at first but it continued without much abatement.

Pains in his ankle supervened and were followed with erratic pains affecting every joint in the body. Anodynies with frition to the pained parts were recommended.

His general health rather declined Sept. 1st. He was removed to the house where I resided to have the benefit of close attention. Dover's powder was freely used to abate pain, and as these appeared generally the bark the bark was used as plentifully as

He could bear, merciful frictions was again had recourse to and persevered in until the mouth became affected - Warm pumping was daily used for several weeks - Blisters at intervals were applied - The pain, by these proceedings appeared to be moderated, but his general health was not mended, his appetite was irregular, his flesh rather diminishing, and he was liable to frequent returns of a diarrhoea a gentle dose or two of Ol. Ricini moderated this symptom if succeeded by opiates, some chalyb-eate preparation such as Sal. Mart. with opium &c pills of equal bulk of Sennet ferreri and Rad. Orchi. were administered, of the latter three a day were given. A gentle emetic of Specie was once administered on account of a manuria -

By these means the pains in his limbs nearly left him they only remained in the lower

and ankle of the affected limb, and these were not constant nor extremely acute — a seton was introduced just below the knee but after remaining three or four days it caused spasms of the flexor muscles of the leg and was removed; after this removal the spasms abated but the spasms abated but did not cease entirely, two or three returns in a day were common. A gentle spitting constantly kept up; for which gurgles of a solution of Borax, alternated with veget. Min. water and a solution of alum were directed. A mixture of Pow. of Sulph. and Cam. Tart. was directed to be daily administered, just sufficient to keep the bowels soluble; the knee not altered in appearance.

Nov. 2nd. In consultation with a number of respectable physicians amputation was determined on as the only resource. I accordingly performed it assisted by those gentlemen of the faculty. The operation was performed according to the

directions given by Mr Bill. The bone was sawed upward of four inches from the articulation and nothing material occurred.

Upon examination of the limb after amputation the ligaments were very much thickened a substance like inspersated lymph was observed in the ligaments but not the least drop fluid was observed, nor even any sinova in the joint, the exterior part of the cartilage covering the ends of the bones were incrustated over with such a hard and inspissated substance as was mentioned above;

On cutting through the cartilage of the tibia the end of the bone was found in an enlarged state

After the exhibition of an anodyne the patient had a better night than he had enjoyed for a considerable time before and I left him ~~in the~~^{most} morning in quite a comfortable state —

Pain was obviated by a plentiful exhibition of an

odours and after the second day the dressings were frequently moistened with the vegito minuscule water.

Novr 5 I visited him he was then very languid, with a sense of suffocation at times.

This last symptom we attributed to an affection of the glands of the throat in consequence of the mercurial frictions used sometime before as the ptyalism continued in a moderate degree and the glands of the throat were somewhat tumefied, the other symptoms were favorable, - He began to take the bark insubstance and a few drops of essence of peppermint was directed to be taken when he should be unusually languid, a lotion of alum was ordered as a gargle. The dressing were removed the integuments at the end of the stump were nearly in contact with but a very small degree of inflammation. He was dressed with lint spread with Goulands secrete —

7th. I again visited him every disagreeable symptom had abated, the appearance of the stump

was very favourable a moderate discharge of good
pus - he was dressed as before - He gained daily
began to be very hungry. Not long afterward he
loathed the bark in substance; an infusion was
ordered in lieu of the substance, a few days after-
wards his appetite rather failed him, and the
following paroxysms returned - His mother had
discontinued the gargle for some days as it was
disagreeable to him - The dose of the infusion
of the bark was increased and to each dose was
added a some Fluxhanis Tincture of the bark
A solution of borax in water with the addition
of a little honey was ordered as a gargle with
the exhibition of a small dose of laudanum
three or four times a day - After this he
gained daily, his appetite returned, the sore
healed rapidly. Owing to the obstinacy and un-
manageableness of the patient, the ligatures were

not removed till three weeks after the operation, and was extracted after confining him by assistance. At this time he could walk upon crutches, and in about four weeks the stump was healed and the prospect his health daily mended.

Feb. 15th 1798 Wm. Wilkinson of Gloucester - Rhode Island aged - years -

In using a shark pointed knife accidentally forced the point of it into his body a little above the scrotum in the course of the right spermatic chord, this happened early in the morning - Intense pain with ^{faintness} ~~excess~~, ^{a moderate} effusion of blood immediately followed. - Not long afterwards the scrotum began to enlarge and became of a

livid colour. A physician was called who bled the patient, and applied a warm fomentation.

I was called to see him and arrived at mid night the distance being fourteen or fifteen miles, the pain had abated somewhat the scrotum was distended to an enormous size, nearly equal to a hogs bladder, the integuments were considerably livid, the small wound from the puncture had closed the tumefaction extended upwards in the course of the spermatic chord.— I inserted cloths moistened in a solution of Sicc. Sulph. and Salic. Ammon. in vinegar and water cold, to be renewed once in half an hour during the night— directed an anodyne which was omitted as the patient thought he could sleep without it—

16th. The patient had slept a little— the extreme pain faintness &c. had not returned; the appearance of the teguments not altered—

I made an incision through the integuments from near the original wound to the bottom of the scrotum. A large quantity of extravasated blood was contained within, of which I removed more than a pound, a considerable quantity was left in to be thrown off by the subsequent suppuration. — The wound was dressed with dry lint and compresses moistened with the solution as before. — A solution of Sal. Catharticus was directed to keep his bowels open, with an anodyne at night.

The attending physician was directed in the management to keep the bowels soluble, obviate pain with anodynes, and inflammatory symptoms by bleeding.

19th. I saw him again, the lips of the wound were considerably inflamed, the dressings began to be moistened with the discharge from the wound.

his pain for twenty four hours before had been considerable, but was now somewhat abated his bowels had been well opened by the purgatives and clysters which was directed to be repeated occasionally, a warm emollient cataplasm was applied to the scrotum which was directed to be renewed once in four hours, and after the removal of each poultice a warm fermentation was directed to be applied for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.

22nd I saw him again A large suppuration had taken place, the sore had the preceding day been dressed with lint and Goulands Cerate. The testicle somewhat enlarged protruded without the lips of the wound The sore was dressed with lint spread with Goulands cerate, and cabbage leaves applied over the whole, this dressing was to be repeated daily. The inflammatory symptoms were mostly gone, the bark was therefore ordered to be taken, a teaspooon full three times a day
 26th The sore of the testicle had somewhat abated

diminished the lips of the wound appeared clear, some extravasated blood was yet lodged behind the tissue it appeared however to be loosened by the separation. On the anterior part of the Tunica vaginalis was a black slough as large as a cent.

The sore was dressed with lint spread with Gouland's Cerate as before and over the whole compresses wet with a solution of Sal. Satur. was applied the quantity of bark was increased. The sore continued to contract and healthy granulations were visible over the whole surface of the Tunica vaginalis except in the mark mentioned shot above mentioned. We waited for the slough to cast off itself; this did not however take place.

March 8th. On visiting him he was able to walk a little, his strength very much increased the sore wore a healthy aspect, the slough appears rather loosened, but we were not able to remove it; and it appeared more prominent from what we

supposed to be was a fungus underneath it —

13th The slough had not cast off and the tubercle had increased in that part to more than the size of a walnut, some Vit. Cerul. was applied to the place, and the sore dressed as before with directions to repeat the vitrol one in a day or two, if it should not cause much pain. The pain was considerable from the first application, it was nevertheless repeated twice more; but the pain became so violent that an inflammation began to appear in the course of the Chord. The physician in attendance, thought fit to discontinue the Vitrol and a warm fomentation was directed to be applied for ~~from hence~~ substituted for it the Ung. Basil. ^{Root} applied on lint —

March. 19th On visiting him I found the sore rendered much more sensible with some swelling and sourness in the course of the sternocleidomastoid —

The excrecence not in the least diminishing though the surface was rendered clean it was much more firm than fungus flesh usually is -

I placed a small compress of soft ~~linings~~ linen upon the excrence with dry lint over it and to the whole sore and compressor over all moistened with a solution of Sicc. Saturni - A piece of pasteboard was placed over the tumor and bound ~~over~~ on as tight as he could bear it, in order to keep up a gentle pressure - Compresses moistened in the saturnine solution were also placed upon the course of the chord with directions to keep them constantly moist.

March 24th The tumor had considerably lessened, the tumefaction and inflammation of the chord & adjacent parts gone, the same method of dressing was directed to be continued and the sore well washed in proof spirit at every dressing now

31st. The patient was able to walk about and take the air, he had walked $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile at a time, the soreness of the parts gone - The size of the fungous excrescence was considerably diminished - Its size was now about the bigness of a walnut free from soreness somewhat less firm and more pale than the other parts of the sore, indeed the sore had nearly healed ~~the~~

I advised the removal of the excrescence either by Caustic, incision or ligature; Caustic had been tried and attended with a disagreeable effect, I therefore recommended the scalpel as being the least painful and most expeditious method of removing it - The patient was however firmly persuaded that it would disappear in time merely by the present method of dressing, that by his earnest solicitation I consented to wait three days for a thorough trial -

April 10th. The excrescence had lessened considerably, the surface of it was less prominent & it was not so-

regularly circumscribed. The man having strong objections to the knife; I thought that I would again try the application of the caustic; as there was no inflammation in the parts and they were not very sensible.

I concluded there would be no hazard in exciting inflammation & accordingly rubbed a piece of Vell. Rom. over the part and directed this to be done every or every other day according as the sensibility of the part would admit. This application gave him no pain and but a very little smarting. The same method of dressing was used as before.

20th The fungous had almost entirely disappeared and the son so far healed that the man was enabled to attend to his ordinary business.

A continuance of the same method of treatment was directed to be observed until the cicatrization should be accomplished.

May 29th 1798. I was desired to visit
a Mrs H. of W. K. who had laboured
for a considerable time an ascites, the abdomen
being now very much distended.— The previous his-
tory of her case as much as I could learn of it
was as follows; About six years before she was sei-
zed with a pain in the right side, under the
false ribs; For this she was bled and took
some medicine, but as the pain was not
very violent she neglected it, and kept herself
constantly at very hard labour— The pain contin-
ued in some degree for a year and a half when it ceas-
ed suddenly. Not long afterwards a tumor appeared
on the part where she had felt the pain—
a stool was introduced in the vicinity and kept
discharging for several weeks; but without produc-
ing any essential effect, variation in her com-
plaints. Cataplasmas were tried with no effect.

The ~~cachexia~~ disease was afterwards left to itself without producing much uneasiness—

April 1797—Her health declined and she soon afterwards perceived her abdomen to enlarge; the tumefaction increased till the middle of July of the same year, when it became largely distended.—It then began to diminish and the middle of August she was nearly reduced to her natural size Her menstrual evacuations which had been regular, now ceased.—Not long afterwards she began to enlarge rapidly —

She consulted several physicians and took a variety of medicines to little purpose.—It was a point in dispute among them whether she was ~~not~~ ⁱⁿ a or was not pregnant.—In the winter following she fell into the hands of an empiric who after promising a cure and receiving his pay under took the case—He put her into a very small room kept a large fire constantly near the bed &

Hot blocks were applied and the woman kept covered with a large quantity of bedclothes. In this ~~recovered~~ with the exhibition of Elix. Peragon and abstinence from drink, consisted the treatment.

Under this course she was kept for five or six weeks, with now and then a respite of a day or two. At the expiration of this time, she was very much reduced in strength, her appetite had wholly left her, and the tumefaction of the abdomen considerably increased. She was in fact near dying. This infamous pretension to medicine was now dismissed, and a Physician called who admitted gradually fresh air; Bark &c was administered by which means her strength in some measure returned.

April 7th. 1797. She was delivered of a living child, rather small in size, but had every ap-

presence of a mature factor. The woman soon afterwards recovered sufficient strength to walk about the room. About three weeks after the birth of the child, came forward the "sweating Dr." as he was called, and after by fair promises and much persuasion got the patient again under his management. He proceeded as before for about a fortnight at the end of which time the woman was again reduced to a very feeble state, and the constitutional affection increased.

He then received a final dismissal. The patient afterwards recruited under a course of tonic medicines, nourishing diet, and fresh air.

May 23rd. The operation of paracentesis being arranged on, I introduced a trochar at the Navel which was protuberant to the size of an hens egg. Thirty two quarts, (in weight 70 lbs) of a greenish ~~lemon~~ limpid liquor was drawn off. This quantity was taken without producing sickness or fainting.

A bandage having been applied before the operation and gradually lightened as the flowed. Warm Cozziols were likewise administered in frequent small doses. After the operation a large tumor was discovered towards the right side of the abdomen which appeared to be the liver in a suspicious enlarged state. She was then put upon a course of bark wine &c.

A day or two afterwards she was seized with extreme depression at the stomach and vomiting which lasted several hours. However she recovered in a few days so far as to be able to walk about her room house and even to ride out. The hard tumor before mentioned grew very painful tender and somewhat painful after the operation. It also increased in size after the operation. About 10 days after the operation she was suddenly awake

and

and in the night by a sensation of some thing bursting within her - This was immediately succeeded by a noise within, like pouring water from a bottle - She awakened her husband, who likewise distinctly heard the same noise, which continued for a number of minutes - Next day the bulk, uneasiness and soreness of the humor was much diminished - She was soon afterwards seized with a diarrhoea which continued for a day or two -

June 15th. I drew 23 quarts of water from the abdomen - of a like consistence and colour of that formerly drawn - Her legs were much distended with an edematous swelling - The accumulation of water in the abdomen since the last operation was equal to quart. each day -

The patient as well as the attendants confirmed that she had not absolutely drank half that quantity. The daily discharge by urine had been scanty though a considerable quantity had been evacuated since the first tapping. From whence this extraordinary accumulation of fluid. Must not a considerable portion of it have been absorbed from the surrounding atmosphere.

Tonic, medicine cordial medicines such as barks, wine &c were liberally administered after the operation. Her health however declined frequent returns of vomiting rendered her life uncomfortable and prevented at times the retentions of food or medicine upon her stomach. After this about 36 quarts of water were

drawn off at two different times

July 17th After an obstinate vomiting
of several days continuance preceded
by a diarrhoea, she was seized with a
very acute pain in her right leg -
a redness soon after appeared and turned
to a purple hue; this spread rapid-
ly over the whole limb to the
abdomen. - Late in the evening death
put a welcome period to her sufferings.

18th I opened the body in presence
of Doct. Carroll her attending physician
and Doct. Hooygan. Previously drawing
off about 12 quarts of fluid extremely
offensive; from the abdomen. - This
was so corrosive that the cannula

of the trochanter was changed to a dark copper colour. The thoracic viscera were in a natural state except the lungs which were in placid, of a smaller size than usual and generally adherent to the ~~lungs~~ pleura. The abdominal parites were very thin and flacid. The liver very much enlarged, sebaceous, and the convex part adherent to the peritoneum. There were appearances of several large soaks formed upon liver which had probably burst.

The gall bladder was distended with a black & very viscid bile cystic duct obstructed. Pancreas sebaceous. Omentum sebaceous, thickened and very much contracted. Spleen rather enlarged but the texture natural. Stomach collapsed. Intestines distended with flatus. The cellular texture about the rectum intestinum in a sebaceous state.

The other parts were in a natural condition so far as we could determine -

The Slanch being intolerable we proceeded to close the body as soon as possible -

It may be observed of the ~~excreta~~ in this case that the temporary disappearance of the excreta happened about the period of impregnation as near as could be ascertained. The child is still living and in good health.

April 3rd 1808

Appearsances observed on the examination of a Child of P. S. P. of Brooklyn, aged 6 years who died after an illness of 10 weeks -

The first remarkable appearance was the extreme emaciation of the sub-

subjection. It was remarked by five ~~the~~
physicians, who were present, that
they never had seen an instance of
such a total decay of fleshy substance.

The skin was affected with
in various parts of the body - a mor-
tified slough appeared on the cheek of
the size of a crown piece, which exten-
ded to the bone and appeared loose
at the edges.

The head was first examined; the
cranium was laid bare, and sawed in
the usual way. The dura mater
was on one side perforated by the saw
on one side, an effusion of water im-
mediately took place and continued ~~and~~
till the top of the cranium was remov-

-ed. The dura mater was then perforated in several places and a quantity of water was drawn into a receiver. The ventricles of the brain were then opened and they were found distended with water. The brain was then removed, examined and replaced. The quantity of water in the whole was judged to be about 12 ounces. No other pathological appearance was observed in any part of the scalp, cranium or brain.

The thorax and abdomen were then exposed; the viscera of the thorax appeared perfectly in a sound state. The stomach and intestines were nearly empty; the gall bladder distended with a very black bile - a tinge of which, extended to that part of the liver adjoining as well as to-

that a part of the Colon - Similar
appearances of the gall bladder and parts
adjoining are however frequently obser-
ved in the examination of dead bo-
dies - The parts were replaced and
sutures made in the usual way -

A sketch of James Bassett's Case
with the appearances observed on open-
ing the body -

Sept. 21st. 1799 I opened
the body of J. B. of Brooklym who died
on the 20th after an illness of almost
six months - In the spring previous to
his death, he was seized with the sympto-
ms of fever attended with great pain ten-
sion and soreness in the region of the
Liver and biliary ducts extending in some
degree over the whole abdomen - He was

bled once only and afterwards treated with catharticks, and oyme's &c. as I was informed by his attending physician Dr. B.

In a few weeks an enlargement of the abdomen appeared supposed to be hydrocephalus, tapping was proposed by a physician and I was sent for to be called upon to perform the operation. Altho some degree of fluctuation of a fluid appeared upon examining the abdomen, yet the quantity was not ^{thought} sufficient to make an operation necessary or useful - There was a very considerable degree of hardness and sometimes the abdomen particularly upon the right side - These appearances were attended with a shortness of breathing - a quick pulse - claminess, loss of strength and emaciation - A blister ^{to be applied} was directed to the region of the

liver; and gr. 1 of Calomel with grains 5 of
Dover's powder sudorific powder was directed
once in 8 hours. Four days afterwards
I saw him again, the abatement of the
pain and Diarrhea had followed the ex-
hibition of the powders, together with an
agreeable perspiration over the whole body.

In two or three days after their ex-
hibition a cathartic operation took place
followed by a relief of the pain &c. The
tumid portion we thought somewhat lessened

They were directed to be continued daily
as he shoule be able to bear. The mi-
crite and was also directed to be in small
quantities with an infusion of the bark
in lime water ⁱⁿ I saw him again occa-
sionally afterwards till his death, the
fluctuation in the abdomen entirely disapea-

in a few weeks — 160

(161)

Sept 28th 1848,

Sketches of the disease in
Pomfret & the Towns ^{adjoining} from Oct.
1818 to Decr 1814.

In the Month of Oct. in 1818 there were frequent cases of Fever in the South part of the Town of Pomfret, several persons in one Family were affected & afterwards there occurred a considerable number of Cases in the Neighborhood. The prevailing symptoms of the Fever were pains in the head & neck & sometimes darting into one shoulder, rarely in the back or Limbs. The pains were very acute in some cases & accompanied by Spasmodic jerkings of the muscles moving the head upon the neck. These symptoms were promptly by the veniacon here after mentioned, but occurred at short intervals for 2 or 3 weeks. In the paroxysms

of pain, the pulse was generally
tense & jerking & somewhat so in
the intervals. Pain usually ushered
in, the first attack of Fever & not
unfrequently the several attacks -
of pain on the head. The heat that
followed was frequently intense &
great restlessness attended — The
remains were V. S. Catharticks of
Cal. at Gal. Neutral Salts Lemon Oil
Rising Sc. Cold applications to
the head were useful & blisters to
the arms & neck appeared to be
serviceable, — In the latter part
of October the weather became
judantly cold - A woman ^w the same
neighborhood above mentioned,
who lived in a very open house
in a bleak place, was violently seized
with Fever, attended with extreme
pain in the side, & difficulty of breathing.
There attended also a dry Tongue &

Yellowness of the Skin. The discharge from blistered parts was yellow as also the serum of the blood drawn. V. S. was used 5 or 6 times with blistering & cathartics of Cal. Sc. On the 4th Day there was an apparent abatement of the symptoms: but on the 5th a violent exacerbation of the symptoms came on, & on the 7th the disease visibly declined: a violent cough attended early in the disease for which 2 or 3 small doses of Opium were given about the 4th or 5th day, & afterwards suspended till the 8th day, when it was again resumed & continued till the cough was subsisted. — Though, as was observed the disease abated on the 7th day, yet the pain of the side remained in some degree, & the Fever did not entirely leave him till the end of the 2d week. Cathartics of Cal. were occasionally given in

the Dad week & never failed to relieve the symptoms, of the Cough & left her shortly afterwards in good health.

In November I saw 2 or 3 cases of the same nature one of them in the beginning of the month in a family in Woodstock (which had suffered severely from a Fever in the summer of preceding fall month), some of the members of it having been extremely sick. This was a very severe case, 10 bleedings were used in that case & repeated cathartics of Cal. & other purgatives with blisters & after a few of the first days small doses of Opium to alleviate the cough which was indeed distressing. In that month also a woman died with similar symptoms who had long been an invalid & apparently wasting away with a chronic complaint. At the time of the Fever in a comfortable state. She died on the 3^d day.

of the attack, I saw her on the 2^d day; she was unable to lie down breathing very laborious, pulse very quick & intermitting, pain in the side intense.

Next day cold extremities, lips pale pulse scarcely perceptible. Death relieved her from her suffering, in 2 hours after & her soul took its flight to the regions of the blessed. Many cases occurred in my practice in the course of that & the following months of what I considered of the same disease, with various symptoms. Though there appeared such a variety in the symptoms, yet I think they might be reduced to two primary forms.—

In the first form, the patients were generally seized with pains of the head back & limbs, particularly severe in the back & sometimes in the head also. In about 2½ hours (more or less,) the patient would be attacked with pains in the side, most fre-

evently the right, though sometimes
the left, with great difficulty of bre-
athing) & in some cases without cough.
Sometimes the pain would abate in one
side & affect mainly the other; at
other times the pain would abate after
24 hours & the cough with it; &
return again in a day or two. An
abatement of the pain & other urgent
symptoms generally took place
about the 4th day & returned with
violence on the 5th & 6th — In
such cases as terminated favourably
following the course mentioned in
the first case — Then case that
proved fatal, the pain, after aba-
ting in the side first affected, would
affect the lower part of the Sternum
& pass over to the other side. — In
which ever side the pain attended, the
patient could not lie upon it &
when both sides were affected —

the patient was absolutely fix'd
to one posture in the bed &
frequently) that was safe when only
one side was affected, very little
expectoration attended in this
form, sometimes it took place
a few hours before Death.

In the other form of the disease
there was in general less violent
than at some cases it was severe at
times. In this form there was
generally considerable expectoration
of bloody mucus of a brickish
colour changing in some cases
to a greenish or yellow transparent
colour & gradually to a speckled
mucus, I saw some cases of this
form of disease, in which there
was little or no expectoration for
as much as 10 days. In such however
there was great difficulty of breathing
and inability to lie down

When expectoration took place at
this late period, it was not generally
bloody - & such cases generally
terminated favourably though
they were very tedious. & in gen-
eral it may be observed in the sec-
ond form of disease above mention-
ed, The cough proved troublesome
for a long time & the convales-
cence very slow. Indeed the
convalescence from all forms
of the disease was frequently slow
attended with many interruptions
or relapses &c Patients frequently
sweated in the night & had
frequently a desire of the same
palms that first attended them
for several weeks & even months
after they were attacked

The disease was evidently of the
same Nature as that which pre-
vailed the winter before in many
parts of the state of New York

Vermont New Hampshire Mass.
(Cleghorn in his work on the
Inhabitants of Minorca has well
described this disease & it is
undoubtedly similar to what
Dr Rush has often mentioned
under the name of Bilious
Fever.) It frequently affected
many persons of the same Family,
as well as visitors Nurses &c &c
It was most fatal to elderly people.

As the Spring advanced the
weather became warmer, the
cases became less numerous & the
uncommon symptoms gradually
disappeared. Members of the few
families who had the disease

after the weather became warm
were generally affected with symptoms
similar to what is common to
Fever in warm weather. I saw
however some cows in the summer
which appeared with pneumonial
symptoms I was called to witness
a fatal case about the 1st
of the present month, in which
~~the same~~ pneumonial symptom
appeared as in the last winter.
The patient died the 8th or 9th day
I saw her 3 hours before death
In the same hour another patient
was sick labouring under a Fever
as it appeared generally the last
Summer, — This is not a new
disease, I have seen individual cases
of it at times even since I have
practiced though I have not seen

it prevail before as a powerful epidemic, swallowing up all other diseases of the epidemic kind during the time of its prevalence — In general it may be remark'd that the disease went through its course much sooner in cold weather. I saw a fatal case of it, the last summer, which continued 4 or 5 weeks with apparent amendment at times, though I witnessed a few of the last fits of the disease. Dysentery has prevailed the summer past, I saw a very bad case attended with hiccough & fits, that occurred in the same family, as the last mentioned case & not long afterwards. The patient with apparently recovered. Diarrhae's have been very common; also Cholera; some cases of Fevers; the last summer began with these affec-

tions. Inflammatory Rheumatism pre-
val'd in the course of the Winter past.
Some cases of the epidemic first de-
scribed by Dr. Wm. with Rheumatic symptoms
or they occurred in the course of it
or complicated the patients during
convalescence, I saw one case of
suppuration of the lungs during the
period of the prevailing epidemic
with pneumonical symptoms. I opened
the body of one patient after
death, (a Negro man about 64. He
died in April on the 5th day of
the disease) symptoms similar
to those mentioned in the fatal cases
of the 1st form. On the 3^d day when
the pain of the heart was very urgent
Cathartes maxinus would not operate
a symptom which I have several
times seen. I heard of in fatal cases

In this case the interruption to the opera-
tion of cathartics was for 24 hours only -
I found about a quart of inspissated
Lymph on the right side of the thorax
resembling yellow curds & whey - the
right lobe of the lungs was covered with
an artificial membrane of the same
kind but more firm & whenceat the
lung on that side was also compressed
into a less compass & very firm & dark
colored. There was polypi in each
ventricle of the heart firmly
adherent to it, that in the left
ventricle extended 2 or 3 inches to
the Aorta. The intestines exhibited
marks of preceding inflammation &
the omentum was totally depo-
& a yellow liquor in small quan-
tities floating among the inter-
-cilia - The cellular membrane
in other parts of the body was

well filled with fever
I am disposed to think the disease
is from agency contagious. —

I now proceed to make some
remarks on the remedies which
I have used & which have proved
the most successful in my

hands — 1st. Dr. D. Rotert's —
standing the clamor that has
been raised against this remedy —
It has proved almost invariably suc-
cessful in my hands, in all forms
of states of the disease — 'Tis true
that where it has not been used, in
the beginning at all, or in suffi-
-cient extent, the fever up to it
when the fatal effusions have been
going on, has not proceeded &
this seems may be so ^{remedy,} of every other.

2^d Cathartics. These have been
inefficient. Of this class of
remedies, the mercurial kind are
most to be depended upon -

3^d Blistering. This has been
useful, though not to be depended
upon without sufficient evacua-
tions. Indeed I have seen abun-
= dant proof - that they were not
efficacious without D.C. & mercurial
Catharticks.

4th Opium. I feel my inabil-
ity to lay down positive rules
with regard to its exhibition -
I have used for cough & diarrhea
why they have been urgent &
frequently. A few small doses are
useful in the midst of evacutive
remedies about the 4 or 5th day
when the patient is weak & faint -

I feel a disposition to Cough &
cannot on account of great torment or
of the inflammatory symptoms have
afterwards been urgent I have freq-
uently laid it aside for a few
days & afterwards resumed it —

In many cases I have not used
it in pastages, — I will close
upon John Venables which I have
not used at all or but seldom
but have seen the effects of, in
other patients, & I beg leave to ob-
serve that I offer these observations
without wishing to injure the
feelings of any Gentleman of the
Faculty present & solely with a
view of submitting my opinion
to the consideration of my Boar-
=men here concurred

1st Emetic^s, Then I have seldom used & have thought that I have frequently seen their employment very passing to the patient, without any benefit whatever, especially in the beginning & violent, agitated state of the patient.

2nd Sweating, I have never seen any good effect from the use of this remedy, & in a number of positive instances,

3rd Tonics & Stimulants. In the use of these, I have never seen any advantage, unless in the employment of Opium as before mentioned,

4th Paracentesis of the Thorax I have employed this remedy in

a real case of suppuration in the
course of the last spring, with good
effect. In one case of serous effusion
in a patient worn down with disease
for several weeks, with ~~thrusts~~ &
indicating approaching apoplexy.
I employed it & gave discharge to
a quantity, infuscated lymph, with
a total temporary relief; but the
patient died a few days after.
In this case I would remark that
I operated not upon the side first
affected; but upon the other side
which became affected a few days
before the operation. Perhaps some
effusion existed in the side not oper-
eted upon. I regret that dissection
was not had recourse to after death
to ascertain the point. I think
it deserves consideration whether this

operation might not be had,
recourse to his power can with
advantage, though the nature
of the fluid effused which is com-
monly misapprehended Lymph, & in
one instance as I was informed
of real coagulated blood, I am aware
that the operation offers less chance
of success than the collections
of Pus

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